The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,952. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	Rs. 52 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	„ 28 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

RAYMOND—RAYMENT—At Bangalore, on Thursday, 3rd November, at the Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. A. Chevalier, and afterwards at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. J. T. Fetigrew, John Hammond, Esq., 99th Regt., (the Berkshire,) to Mary Ann Regina Mckiernan, daughter of G. Rayment, Esq., late of the Dragoon Guards.

CHINA.

BIRTHS.

NOBLE—At Hongkong, on the 28th October, the wife of Henry Noble, of a daughter.

LEE—At Shanghae, on the 17th October, the wife of James Gye, Shanghae Medical Hall, of a son.

CALEY—At Newchwang, on the 26th October, the wife of H. W. Caley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MELLISE—WATERWORTH—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 22nd October, by the Rev. Dr. Irwin, Edgar Mellish, of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, to Sarah, eldest surviving daughter of John Waterworth, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

COLLINS—BORTON—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 25th October, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, D.D., Henry Collins, to Francisca Theadora, eldest daughter of James Borton.

HEATON—MANUEL—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 29th October, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, D.D., George Henderson Heaton, Government Marine Surveyor, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Rev. William Manuel, D.D., of Clapton, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

PESCTUNGER—At Hongkong, on the 23rd October, at the Argus Hotel, Mrs. B. J. Pesctunger, native of Hanover, aged 32 years.

DALLIN—At Hongkong, on the 24th October, on board the ship *Monitor*, Otto Dallin, carpenter, aged 25 years.

THORNTON—At the Seaman's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 26th October, Thomas Thornton, seaman, ship *Elizabeth Dawson*.

WOODWARD—At Amoy, on the 1st October, on board the American steamer *Monitor*, Marcus Lincoln Woodward, aged 35 years.

TAYLOR—Lost overboard at sea, from American steamer *Monitor*, on night of 24th September, John W. Taylor, native of Maine.

BROWN—At Shanghae, on the night of the 11th October, alongside the steamer *Formosa*, R. O. Brown, Engineer, drowned.

WITBAAL—At Hongkong, on the 25th October, on board the Messageries Imperiales steam-ship *Hydaspe*, C. Witbaal.

VERSCHURER—At Yokohama, on the 12th October, aged 34 years, third son of the Right Honorable Viscount Gort.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails-passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

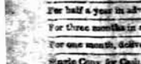
DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th
„ Kurrachee on or about..... 16th and 30th

THE S. S. GANGES, GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 850 tons, 100 H. P., BROOKS, Commander, will be despatched at above 12 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every 28 days, as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	28th Dec.	Returns	28th January
„	25th Jan.	„	13th March
„	22nd Feb.	„	12th June.
„	22nd March.	„	25th July.
„	19th April.	„	12th Sept.
„	17th May.	„	3rd October.
„	16th Nov.	„	12th Dec.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
Mangalore	1 & 15	Nagapatam	1 & 15
Cannanore	2 & 16	Trincomalee	4 „ 18
Calicut	3 „ 17	Negapatam	6 „ 19
Tellicherry	4 „ 18	Cocconada	8 „ 21
Mangalore	5 „ 19	Masulipatam	10 „ 23
Cochin	8 „ 19	Madras	11 „ 24
Tuticorin	9 „ 20	Negapatam	13 „ 26
Ceylon, when intermediate ports are omitted	10 „ 21	Galle, when intermediate ports are omitted	14 „ 28
Galle	11 „ 21	Colombo	15 „ 28
Negapatam	13 „ 24	Tuticorin	17 „ 29
Madras	15 „ 30	Cochin	19 „ 1*
Masulipatam	16 „ 1	Calicut	20 „ 3
Cocconada	17 „ 2	Cannanore	21 „ 4
Negapatam	18 „ 3	Mangalore	22 „ 5
Trincomalee	20 „ 5	Beypore	23 „ 6
Arrive Ceylon	22 „ 5	Arrive Bombay	26 „ 10

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

THE STEAM SHIP ARABIA, 1050 tons, 250 H. P., W. PATTERSON, Commander, will be despatched as above at 10 A.M. on 1st December, and the S. S. PENANG, 650 tons, 160 H. P., F. BLACMORE, Commander, at noon, on 15th December.

The S. S. ARABIA, will call at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Goa	Dep. Saturday.	
Vingorla	„ Tuesday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.	
Carwar	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.	
Mangalore	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.	
Mangalore	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.	
Cannanore	„ Tuesday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	
Tellicherry	„ Tuesday.	Cocapta	„ Wednesday.	
Calicut	„ Tuesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.	
Beypore	„ Tuesday.	Goa	„ Thursday.	
Cochin arr.	„ Wednesday.	Bombay arr.	„ Friday.	

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND GOA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA AND BOMBAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from GOA ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Wednesday	Goa	Dep. Saturday.
Vingorla	„ Thursday	Mangalore	„ Saturday.
Carwar	„ Friday	Ratnagherry	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Friday.	Bombay	„ Sunday.

N. B.—Passengers to and from MAHABLESHWUR can be landed or taken up at BANCOTE by this steamer.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT VIA GOGO EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched ONCE A WEEK to SURAT VIA GOGO and from SURAT to BOMBAY as follows :—

Departure from BOMBAY to SURAT VIA GOGO, every TUESDAY at 6 P. M.

Departure from SURAT to BOMBAY.

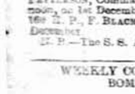
Every FRIDAY at High Water.

For Passage, rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHARPOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and met had with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 10 A.M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareekh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 19th November 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 24th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November 1864.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship AGAMEMNON, 1451 Tons register, N. MARSH, Commander, (favourably known on the Calcutta line,) has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Windsor Castle*, PRYCE, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain W. BROUGHTON PRYCE will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain PRYCE.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE—Consignees of Goods, and of Acid and Gunpowder in particular, per the *Naval Brigade*, Captain MOON, from London, are requested to send off Boats, for their respective Cargo, as it comes to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MOON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

B. H. CAMA, Agent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Star of India*, arrived from London, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Star of India*.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Coupatrick*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Coupatrick*.

Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Culloden*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Culloden*.

Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Bella Maria*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of concerned.

Captain IRVINE will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's deck.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent.

R. I. REUBEN.

Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be secured and cannot be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—Under the orders of the Government of Bombay, a further sale by auction of plots of ground as building sites on the Esplanade will take place after the Christmas Holidays, on the conditions previously advertised, with the exception that the term for completing the buildings in carcase, will be extended to five years.

The trees which will be forgotten in front of the buildings to be completed within two years from the date of sale.

3. In the meantime the Rampart Removal Committee will receive offers for the purchase by private contract of any of the lots already marked out for sale, or plots of ground in other situations, to suit the convenience of parties desirous of obtaining good building sites, provided the plots tendered for are within the limits of the land intended for sale by Government.

4. The number and situation of the lots, with terms and any further particulars required may be ascertained on enquiry at the Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, near the Cowcaregue, on the Esplanade and at the Office of the Superintending Engineer Presidency Division.

J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.
Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, Esplanade, 16th November 1864.

COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

કાર્પસ જીનગીન કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

કાટન જીનગીન કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 2-30 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. Nicol & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned, as Liquidators, will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH,
HAMILTON MAXWELL,
JOHN LONGLEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કમપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 P. M.

1. To Receive the report of the Directors, and to decide upon the course to be pursued.
2. To appoint Directors in lieu of those named in the Articles of Association, who all retire from Office in virtue of Regulation No. 29 of Table B, Act XIX. of 1857.
3. To appoint an Auditor, and fix his remuneration, and transact any other business brought before the meeting.

The attendance of Shareholders is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th November 1864.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

મોફસ્સીલ પ્રેસ એડ જીનીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

મફસ્સીલ પ્રેસ એડ જીનીંગ કંપની (લિમીટેડ.)

ISSUE OF PROVISIONAL SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Articles of Association of the above Company are now lying at the Office of the undersigned for signature, and it is requested that holders of receipts in the late "Mofussil Press Company (Limited)" and "Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will deposit at the said office their aforesaid papers and receipts for Calls in order that Provisional Share Certificates in the amalgamated Company, as above, may be issued.

Holders of receipts who are not original Allottees in the old Companies will be required to produce a letter from the original Allottees transferring their interest; requisite forms for which can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th November 1864.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 10,000,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 400 EACH, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)—The Association is prepared to receive Deposits for fixed periods on terms to be agreed upon; to make advances on approved Securities; to effect the purchase and sale of Stock, Shares and Debentures; and to conduct financial business generally.

The Association takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends for which a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager at the Office of the Association.

Bombay, 4th November 1864.

MR. J. NEUBERG, in announcing to his Constituents and the Public his return to this country by last Overland Steamer, has much pleasure in intimating that he has resumed business, at his former premises, at Byculla, as General Importer of English and Foreign Goods. Thankful for the kind patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, he solicits a continuance of the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. N. hopes by the constant importation from the different Countries of Europe of articles of the best quality, including the latest improvements and inventions, to meet the tastes and requirements of the public. He expects shortly per *Windsor Castle*, *Fair Leander*, *Widmer Castle*, and *Salsamaso* a great variety of Goods selected personally by himself for this market while in Europe.

Mr. N. undertakes the execution of commissions for England, France, and Germany.

He has on hand at present a few very superior Oakwood Harmoniums, Wall Shades, in great variety, and an extensive stock of Europe Cognacs, of nice finish.

Mr. N.'s rule will be to charge the lowest prices for his goods compatible with a moderate profit to himself in order to ensure quick sales.

TERMS—Cash.

TO BOOK-BINDERS.

A Paper Cutting Machine and a Rolling Machine. Apply to Mr. J. NEUBERG, Byculla.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain	at 5	per cent.	
6 „	„ at 7	„	
12 „	„ at 8	„	

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED, a qualified person for the appointment of Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners. Salary per mensem Rupees 1,200. Applications, which should enclose copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the 9th December 1864.

By order,
J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, M. C.'s Office, 9th Nov. 1864.

WANTED.—An experienced Native CLERK, of Works for Buildings about to be constructed at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 100 per month; also several good native DRAFTSMEN. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 15, Rampart Row.

29th Oct. 1864.

WANTED a thoroughly efficient Surveyor at a Salary of 500 Rupees a month. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer and Architect.

15, Rampart Row, 4th November 1864.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to take charge of Office duties. Also, three European ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS for field duty. Apply to Mr. GEO. LATHAM, C. E., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN about to establish an IMPORTANT BUSINESS in Bombay, with very good business connections in Europe, long mercantile experience, first-class references in Bombay, wishes to meet with a Native Capitalist. Address "IMPORTANT," care of the Manager of this Paper.

BUNGALOW WANTED.—The Advertiser wishes to rent a Bungalow (unfurnished,) on Malabar Hill, from about April next. Address "X. Y. Z.," Office of this paper.

TENDERS WANTED to supply the "Bombay Sailors' Home" with Potatoes, Onions, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoanut Oil, Firewood, Coal, Tea, Rice, Mustard, Salt, Vegetables Green, Curry Stuff, Pepper, Vinegar, Raisins. Apply by letter, stating prices and submitting samples, to Honorary Secretary Sailors' Home. The Contract for one year.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they have this day commenced business in Bombay as General Brokers, under the style of PESTONJEE and D'ACQUENY, Offices 12, Apollo Street.

PESTONJEE J. LAMNA.
A. D'ACQUENY.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Property of the above Company, situated in Armenian Lane, Fort, and measuring about 3,758 square yards, will be sold by Auction on MONDAY, the 28th November 1864, at 3 o'clock noon, by Messrs MENESSE & Co. The plan and conditions of sale will lie for inspection at the Secretaries' Office, on and after the 9th November.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be paid at the time the lots are knocked down.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Calls to the [illegible] inclusive may not have been paid on or before SATURDAY, the [illegible] 1864, will be forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislature of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
[illegible] October 1864. T. R. B. DAVISON, Manager.

A [illegible] *Indiaman shipped by* THOS. SHORT, JUNR., *for the late firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co.*

The undersigned begs to notify that there will be another AUCTION SALE of the above Goods [illegible] commencing on the 26th instant, and the Property will be ON VIEW from the 24th instant. Particulars will be announced shortly.

JAMES T. GOOD,
Attorney for THOS. SHORT, Junr.

Late Menesse and Co.'s Sale-Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, 15th November 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the premises of the Association, No. 3, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY the 29th day of November, at 2 P.M.

ALLADIN HABIBHOY,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

Bombay, 11th November 1864.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
At Home, daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interests and responsibility of SHA MUNSEY MOOLJEE in our Branch Firm at Dhollera ceased from the 19th October 1864.

હીરજ મીઠણની કું.
HEERJEE BHIMSEY & Co.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will, until further Notice, be charged on all Second and Third Calls remaining unpaid, and all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls with Interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company as provided in Clause XCV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medow Street, 8th November 1864.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages frequently occur in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and in particular between Galle and Bombay after the arrival at the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are the result of fraud; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce hereby offers a reward of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND to any one who will come forward and give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of (50) Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of the above Association on or before the 15th November, after which date and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. Interest at the rate of seven, per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before the 15th November.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—In accordance with Act XIX. of 1857, Table B, the undermentioned Shares in this Company having been forfeited will be sold by Public Auction at the Office on MONDAY the 21st instant, at the Sale Rooms of Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, viz :—

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
35	130	704
36	156	885
39	159	886
40	245	908
49	309	911
50	328	912
52	357	913
57	375	914
59	376	1009
64	384	1021
67	411	1028
81	387	1044
101	390	1101
111	392	1102
129	601	1128

By order,
15th November 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, which will be shipped on the Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 44 packages measuring to 19 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 1533½ inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Grafts, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival in the River Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The option which the vessel will be ready to commence lading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.

Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary,
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th November 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly receiving their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneveas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (10) ten Native Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th Nov. 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

NOTICE.—For sale at the Grand Arsenal at noon on Tuesday next, the 22nd instant, a quantity of condemned Ordnance Stores, including about 10,000 lbs. Brass, and 152 Tons of Cast Iron.

Terms—CASH—Lots to be paid for on the spot, and removed within six days from the date of sale, otherwise the Lots will be forfeited.

J. WORGAN, Lieut. Col.,
Dep. Sup. Gen. of Ordnance, &c.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 18th November 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

BOMBAY FUND IN AID OF THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE GENERAL RELIEF FUND.—Subscribers to the Fund are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., the Treasurers, that the same may be remitted without delay.

G. BIRDWOOD.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
JAMES TAYLOR.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA.
BHOWDAJEE.
JHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce, will be held on Thursday, 1st December, at 3 P.M., when the Committee will bring forward the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Election of new Members.
2. Revision of the Rules of the Chamber.
3. The Railway Terminus and Traffic Questions.
4. A proposal for an Exchange Building.

Any Member of the Chamber desirous of bringing before the Meeting any other subject, is requested to give notice of the same in writing to the Secretary, on or before Friday, the 25th instant.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 19th November 1864.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A Special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bombay Education Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, November 30th, at 4 P. M.

Business.—1. To give instructions to the Treasurer how to dispose of Rupees 30,000, part payment by Government on account of Land sold to them.

2. To sanction a resolution of the Managing Committee to vote Rs. 20,000, the Society's contribution towards the new Infant School at Poona.

J. D. GIBSON,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

Rule 12.—Benefactors to the amount of one hundred Rupees or Annual Subscribers of thirty Rupees are qualified to vote at any General Meeting of the Society.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are required for the undermentioned Stores and Materials, consisting of Working Plants, Carriage and Raw Materials, to be delivered to the Engineering Stores Department, Mazagon.

Tenders accompanying samples to be sent to the Engineer's Office on or before MONDAY, the 5th December. The Board of Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tenders.

500	Chipping Hammers, 7 lbs.
5000	Powras.
5000	Pickaxes.
5000	4 feet Crowbars.
5000	5 feet Steel Jumpers.
250	Slings for Stone Blocks.
100	Fuzee Rods.
100	Tamping Bars.
500	Punch Hammers.
500	Iron Wedges, 5 in. and 8 in.
150	Spoon Rods.
100	Powder Cans.
250	6 feet Iron Lever Bars.
250	7 feet do. do. do.
250	Forked Crowbars.
250	Sledge Hammers, 10 lbs.
100	Grind Stones and Troughs, complete.
50	Hand Saws.
50	Smoothing Planes.
50	Jack Planes.
50	Trying Planes.
25	Sets of Mortice Chisels.
25	Sets Former Chisels.
50	Backed Saws.
50	Sets Brace and 1 Bits.
50	Hand Hammers.
50	Sets Gimlets, of sizes.
50	Sets of Augers, of sizes.
25	Sets Screw Drivers.
20	Pincers, of sizes.
20	Steel-bladed Squares.
20	Bevels.
20	Oil Stones.
15	Oil Cans (Bench).
5	Bags Chalk.
20	Reels do. Line.
20	Anvils.
50	Hand Hammers, 5 lbs.
50	Sledge Hammers, 8 lbs.
50	Do. do. 10 lbs.
100	Cold Chisels.
10	Sets of Swage Tools.
5	Swage Blocks.
10	Wrought Iron Cisterns 3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in.
1	Weighing Machine.
1	Scale and Weights Tripod, &c.
1	Dozen Circular or Lever Smiths' Bellows.
500	Iron Hoop Bolsters 9 in. diameter 2 in. by 1 in.
500	Pile Shoes as per drawing.
100	Fathoms 1" Chain.
100	„ ½ do.
100	„ ¾ do.
5	Coils of 3" Hemp Rope.
5	„ of 2 do. do.
5	„ of 1½ do. do.
5	Pairs Double Blocks 10 Inches Brass Sheaves.
5	Do. of single do. 10 do. do. do.
10	Snatch Blocks.
6	5 ft. by 4 ft. by 4 ft. Wrought Iron Cisterns.
10	Derrick Poles of sizes.
15	Double Handled Cross Cut Saws.
25	Sawyers' Ripping Saws.
20	Sets Round Square and Flat Files.
100	Adzes.

CARRIAGE, &c.

100	Teak built common Carts.
50	Teak built Stone Carts low (solid wheels) 5 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in.
50	Tipping Waggons (side) 3½ cubic yards.
50	Do. do (end) 3½ cubic yards.
6000	Powra Handles.
1000	Chipping Hammer Handles.
6000	Pickaxe Handles.
1000	Do. Hammer Handles.
1000	Sledge do. do.
200	Hand Barrows 3 ft. 6 in by 2 ft.
150	Wheel Barrows.
50	Iron Shod 10 feet Levers.
50	Wooden Mallets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—Employment as CLERK or STOREKEEPER. Apply Post-paid to "G. R. P.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED NATIVE CLERK, having a general knowledge of Accounts and Book-keeping, competent to undertake the routine Office duties, connected with Official Correspondence, Care of Records, &c. Handwriting to be good. Salary Rs. 100 to 150 per mensem. Address "A. M.," *Gazette* Office.
Bombay, 19th November 1864.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.—No more Applications for Shares in the "National Financial of India (Limited)" will be received.

ICE HOUSE NOTICE.—The Barque *Jessee*, will commence the discharge of her Ice on MONDAY, the 21st instant, and it will be ready for delivery from the Ice House about 10 o'clock. BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARCHIBALD WILLIAM CAMPBELL is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 31st November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *City of Delhi*, arrived from Clyde, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned, without further notice.
W. SIDDL, & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Delhi*.
Bombay, 19th November 1864.

NOTICE.—The Shareholders of the London and Bombay Bank, &c., (Limited) are requested to meet at the Town Hall, Office of the Corporation, No 6, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock A. M., to consider the propriety of adopting measures in opposition to the course taken by Messrs. Barow Dadee, Framjee Dadee, and Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, the Provisional Directors in Bombay, or what steps should be taken to secure the interest of the Shareholders. SHAREHOLDERS.
Bombay, 19th November 1864.

NOW LANDING from Barque *Jessee*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned :—
500 Cases Tobacco, Tudor & Co.'s brand.
120 Ice Pitchers.
Also, 110 Boxes Clocks, 100 Barrels Flour, 100 Boxes Stoughton's Bitters, 25 Boxes Seidlitz Powder, 2-9 Cases Tobacco, 200 Boxes Sperm Candles, 40 Bbls Loaf Sugar, 10 Boxes Pain Killer, 30 Cases and 1-0 Kill's Butter, and 2 Boxes Ice Pitchers, daily expected per Ship *Garnet*, from Boston.
Ice House, 21st November 1864. BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited) have applied to the Local Government for a concession of the Ambeegaum Valley, situated about five miles from Poona, on the Parbutee and Singgur Road, for the purpose of converting it for a Lake for the supply of fresh water to the inhabitants of Poona.
By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th November 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Indus*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th November 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 6 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packet for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Carnatic*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th November 1864, at 5 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 o'clock on the 29th idem. An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Hyderoo*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—Nov. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Monday 21st	...	0h.	8m. P. M.
New Moon, Tuesday 29th	...	0h.	9m. P. M.

Days	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Length of Day
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.
Mon.	21	Twilight ends at 6h. 38m.	6 42	5 20	7 16	7 41	10
Tues.	22	St. Cecilia.	6 43	5 20	8 11	8 41	10
Wed.	23	St. Clement. 8p.	6 44	5 20	9 11	9 41	10
Thur.	24	Saturn rises at 4h. 30m.	6 44	5 20	10 11	10 41	10
Fri.	25	St. Catherine.	6 45	5 20	11 11	11 41	10
Sat.	26	Saturn sets at 4h. 55m.	6 45	5 20	12 07	0 0	10
Sun.	27	First Sunday in Advent.	6 46	5 20	0 35	0 56	10

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly or omitted in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses; and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 19th October 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and receive monies on account of this Office.*
MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

LIST	Nov. 2	CHINA	Nov. 12
INDIA	Nov. 12	LONDON	Nov. 12
AUSTRALASIA	Oct. 15	MADRAS	Oct. 18
AUSTRALIA	Oct. 15	MAURITIUS	Oct. 25
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 29	NATAL	Oct. 15
BANGALORE	Nov. 12	MALTA	Oct. 31
CALCUTTA	Nov. 12	NEGAPATAM	Nov. 12
CAPE	Oct. 15	PENANG	Nov. 1
CEYLON	Nov. 12	PONDICHERRY	Nov. 12
COCHIN	Nov. 12	PORTUGAL	Oct. 31
DELHI	Nov. 12	PENANG	Nov. 12
FRANCE	Nov. 12	RANGOON	Nov. 12
HONGKONG	Nov. 1	SINGAPORE	Nov. 1

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1864.

THERE seems to be at last a prospect of the peaceful if not amicable settlement of that ancient feud between the indigo planters and the ryots of Bengal which has for years checked the industrial and social progress of the inhabitants of the most fertile province of British India. Mr. Maine has succeeded in discovering a middle path between the policy of crushing the ryots by penal laws and the policy of abandoning the province to anarchy by refusing to give the planters any legal power of enforcing contracts for the cultivation of their estates. The Contract Bill, so long the theme of bitter contention in Bengal, the legal member of the Viceroy's Council still condemns as inconsistent with the principles on which are founded the distinctions between civil and criminal law; and, when it is remembered that the proposal to make the non-fulfilment by Bengal ryots of contracts to sow indigo a criminal offence involved the necessity of punishing with imprisonment men who committed simple breaches of contract in fifty other trades besides that of indigo-planting, the Indian public may fairly be congratulated on the withdrawal and final condemnation of the Bill. It remains, however, the duty of the Legislature to provide some kind of redress for the planters, who, in the present state of the law, may be ruined by having their fields left uncultivated while the Civil Courts are awarding them heavy damages against ryots whose whole property probably does not amount to the thousandth part of the profits of an indigo crop in a good season. The English planters in Bengal are not by nature prone to oppression; but they are, like all energetic men, impatient of the delays and inefficacy of a law which suffers them to lose year after year the legitimate fruits of their enterprize and industry; and they have sometimes been goaded to madness and driven to take the law into their own hands by the spirit in which too many civilian magistrates have treated all disputes between planters and ryots—a spirit which finds accurate expression in the most virulent of the "Letters of a Competition-wallah," in which the whole class of independent Englishman in India is described as consisting of men who at heart are tyrants and slavemongers, and whose brutal propensities are only curbed and held in restraint by the controlling authority of wise and resolute, yet humane and gentle, members of the Civil Service. Public opinion in England, which is always blessed by appeals to the philanthropic feelings of the English people, has long been much more favourable to the ryots than to the planters; and it shows how strong the case of the latter must be, when Mr. Maine, fresh from England, considers the reform of the law, for the purpose of granting them the justice they seek, to be one of the first subjects that ought to engage his attention. It is his belief that the object desired may be attained by means of some slight alterations in certain sections of the Civil Procedure Code, a Code which recognizes the principle unknown to the Courts of Common Law in England, but adopted by the French Code, of Specific Performance of Contracts. Mr. Maine illustrates the working of this principle by referring to a case in which the celebrated novelist, M. Alexandre Dumas, was sentenced to the specific performance of a contract by which he had bound himself to write a novel in six volumes. To the plaintiff in this case it would have been no satisfaction to have heavy damages awarded him, which perhaps he might never have recovered. What he wanted was the novel; and the law gave him what he wanted; for "M. Dumas did write the novel." It would appear that the Indian Civil Procedure Code goes a good deal further than the Code Napoleon, for, according to Mr. Maine, it implicitly sanctions decrees in cases of breach of promise of marriage that the defendant shall be bound to a specific performance of his contract. This alarming exaggeration of a wholesome principle will not, however, the legal member of Council intimates, be retained in the Code; if it were, the fear if it would soon drive all the desirable young men out of India. Obviously, in the case of the ryot, specific performance of a contract to cultivate a certain portion of ground sown with indigo is the only possible mode of compensating the planter; and to the ryot himself the obligation to do the work he had contracted to do is certainly a less grievous punishment than a distraint for damages which robs him of all he has in the world—his cooking pots and the implements of his labour. On the other hand, it is right that, in the interest of the ryot, only such contracts should be enforced as are not in themselves immoral and unjust; and to decide the difficult question, what contracts the law ought to decree the specific performance of, Mr Maine proposes to constitute in Bengal a new machinery of petty courts which shall be at once courts of law and of equity—having the power to determine, first, if a contract is just between the two parties to it, and, secondly, if satisfied on that point, to compel the ryot to perform it. The beneficial working of these courts will depend, of course, entirely on the character of the men to whom such double powers are entrusted; and Mr. Maine will probably be of opinion that at all events it is necessary they should not be civilian magistrates. Should the plan now proposed be successful, Mr. Maine will have done good service to India in enabling two classes once more to work together, whose co-operation is essential to the prosperity of Bengal.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

On Friday night last, in laudable accordance with the programme for the season, the management of our Italian Opera placed upon the boards for the first time the exceedingly amusing comic opera called *Tutti in Maschera*. We cannot help saying of the performance of this piece, as we said of *Il Trovatore*, that the finished excellence it attained was a surprise to every one. We had new and handsome dresses, almost entirely new scenery (but a very small portion of the *Trovatore* stock being worked in), whose really artistic elegance does infinite credit to the clever and ingenious scene-painter Signor Cagli brought with him from Europe (especially when the rude and imperfect mechanical means and appliances he has at command are considered); and, above all, new members of the troupe who had not been included in the cast of the *Trovatore*. It would be ungraceful, to say the least of it, to draw any comparisons between the accomplished artistes who appeared in that opera, and those who delighted us in *Tutti in Maschera*; but of the two operas there is not the slightest doubt the latter is best calculated to please a Bombay audience. The enthusiastic plaudits into which our very chiefest magnates were betrayed, which even once went the length of a most complimentary if somewhat uproarious demand for an encore of a rather lengthy scene (let us here by the way parenthetically protest against this custom of encoring in operas, a custom which however flattering to artists is a sad tax on their energies, is always disappointing, and terribly mars the progress and unity of the piece), and other the signs of interest and enjoyment displayed on every countenance augur for this *Commedia Lirica* a long, and, we hope, remunerative run. The style, plot, and music of *Tutti in Maschera* are eminently Italian, and really in the very best manner of this school in its playful mood. It is wonderful how action and music so piquant, animated, and provokingly droll as those of this opera undoubtedly are, could ever have been strung on a plot so flimsy and absurd. But Italian genius, if open to the charge so frequently in the months of High Art critics, of want of depth and meaning, certainly lights up everything it handles with touches of grace and vivacity. *Tutti in Maschera* therefore never flags for a moment; and really, if one can picture such a dreadful thing as an audience utterly in the dark as to what it is all about, owing to a lamentable but entire ignorance of the Italian tongue, we are sure that its sparkling music and laughable situations would ensure its popularity.

It would be superfluous to trouble ourselves with an elaborate description of the plot, which has supplied M. Marcello with a subject for his libretto; suffice it to say that the scene is laid in Venice in the year 1780, and among a troupe of singers all set agog by the appearance among them of Adolala (Signor Orsi) an Impresario from Damascus anxious to secure the services of Italian artistes for his opera in that place; which seems accordingly to have been at least eighty-four years ahead of Bombay in its appreciation of the fine arts. Unfortunately, however, Abdala does not confine his attention to the legitimate object of his journey to Venice; but, not unlike some other Impresarie of more modern times and more civilized nations, wishes to pluck some of the fairest flowers of his melodious parterre for his own particular use. Indeed, he has the unmeasured audacity to propose at a very early stage of his acquaintance with Vittoria (Signora Bozzetti) the Prima Donna of the troupe, that she should become an honoured inmate of his seraglio. Vittoria, who is the property of some one else, viz., Il Cavaliero Emilio (Signor Bozzetti), her proper and rightful lover, although she treats this somewhat startling proposition with scorn, does not seem altogether to view it with such horrors as her situation with regard to Emilio and her Christian "broughtings up" seem to require. This is to be accounted for no doubt by the fact of her being exceedingly jealous of Dorotea (Madame Mazzucco Corti), the wife of Don Gregorio (Signor Papini), between whom and Emilio she supposes a tender passion which once existed still to be in full play. Don Gregorio is a *maestro de musica*, belonging to the troupe, and afflicted with an extreme dislike for his wife, of whom also he is very jealous. Abdala with true oriental unscrupulousness is guilty of sending a *biglietto* to Vittoria requesting her to meet him at a masked ball; this note being dropped by Vittoria is picked up by Don Gregorio, and, it having no address, he makes up in this country, but probably this is one of the reforms which is proposed, written about, and forgotten."

THE *Englishman* :—"Major Rabar, Deputy Inspector General of Police, went to Assam by last steamer. We are informed that he is to march with his police to occupy a fort opposite to Goalpara, and Colonel Hopkinson has been ordered down from Cherrapoonjee to Gowhatty, which he is to make his Head Quarters."

THE same :—"We hear that Sir C. Trevelyan's health has so much improved that he has determined on not returning to England until he has made his Annual Financial Statement in April next, but we believe his resignation has been forwarded to England. His successor may be either Mr. Abercromby, of the English Treasury, who has already declined the appointment when offered to him under circumstances which no longer exist, or Mr. Foster, the Financial Commissioner, who would be particularly eligible, especially for carrying out the reforms and improvements recommended in his own reports."

THE same :—"Mr. Grey, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and, according to common report, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal elect, on the retirement of Mr. Beadon, will, we learn, probably be obliged, owing to the state of his health, to return to Europe. Some of the official changes, pending this possible contingency, are already talked of. It is said that not improbably Mr. Muir may take Mr. Grey's place in the Executive Council, and Mr. Grose be transferred from the Board to a seat in the Viceroy's Council for making Laws; and as Mr. Allen, the Senior Member of the Board, is also expected shortly to leave India, the Government will have an opportunity of placing the entire Revenue Department under one responsible officer, who will, of course, be Mr. Trevor. But who is to be Lieutenant Governor? As yet but two names are whispered, namely, Mr. Harington and Mr. Seton Karr."

THE same :—"A person unacquainted with Calcutta would naturally be inclined to imagine, after reading an article which has very recently appeared in the Bombay *Times of India*, in respect to the Calcutta Marine, that the sailors in our port are totally neglected, and that we have not even a home worthy of the name. That the Sailors' Home, which, when first established, was sufficiently large for the purpose, is not now nearly adequate to meet the largely increasing influx of mariners to our port, we do not deny; but it is a fine large airy building, and has, till recently, well subserved the purpose for which it was established. As most of our readers may be aware, the proposed new Home on the Strand will not only possess the advantage of a far better site, but it will be able to accommodate a much larger body of men than the present one in Lall Bazar. Our contemporary remarks—'Let some well-ventilated, and publicly situated building to shelter the houseless and destitute sailor, rise as the special contribution of Bombay to Calcutta.' We are not too proud to receive further contributions at the hands of the benevolent community of Bombay, and, as the proposed new building will cost a handsome sum before it is completed, we are sure a few thousands of rupees will be thankfully accepted on this account by the Sailor's Home Committee. While writing on this subject, we are glad to observe that the 'Sailor's Home Relief Fund' has now exceeded a quarter of a lakh. We are informed, that in all probability, there will be full employment for the whole of this money. The last steamer conveyed to England ten officers to whom, as they had lost their all by the wreck of their vessels, the P. and O. Company have allowed a passage at half the usual rates. The next steamer will probably take away a like number; and, perhaps, a third may be indented on. The branch house in Jackson's Gliaut Street, a fine commodious building, is now so full, that we are informed the Committee have been obliged to open a second building as a refuge for all such sailors as will eventually come under the benefit of the Merchant Seamen's Act for a passage to England, or elsewhere, at Government expense. In the mean time, this establishment will relieve from distress many poor fellows who have been wandering in the streets, and who, but for this timely aid, might add to the already too large body of loafers, who are a frequent cause of annoyance to respectable citizens. To maintain these two branch-houses for a few months, and to support the Home itself at its present increased cost, will, we understand, absorb a comparatively large sum, and, therefore, we repeat, the money already subscribed will scarcely suffice for the heavy demands on it."

THE *Madras Times* :—"That the Government of India would soon regret the order to sell the several valuable transport steamers and sailing vessels which it owned, was anticipated by almost every one who considered the question three years since, and we are not, therefore, surprised to learn that some little difficulty is apprehended with respect to the transport of the Reliefs to and from Port Blair and Burmah. The British India Steam Navigation Company has yet to learn the wisdom of making moderate tenders to Government, and until its Directors see fit to treat the Government, in a fairly liberal manner, they must not calculate upon their vessels being chartered as transports except in some great emergency. It is quite probable that they can find better employment for them, and if so, it is only another proof of the injudiciousness of disposing of a small fleet in these days of high prices. The Government in a time of war actually places itself at the mercy of the Directors of a Joint Stock Company, who being at the mercy of the shareholders are expected to extort the uttermost farthing, the Government necessity being the Company's opportunity. This is all right and proper, and did the Directors of any Company act in any less severely righteous manner, our readers would impeach them at the bar of public opinion and call for their ignominious expulsion from the Board. But is it right that the Government should allow itself to be so treated, or in other words, that the public at large should suffer for the benefit of those most estimable and public spirited shareholders? However, the present difficulty is to be overcome, we learn, by requesting the Supreme Government to favour us with the use for some three months of our old friends, the *Arracan* steamer and the *Tubal Cain* transport in tow, it being arranged that the Commander-in-Chief shall proceed in the former from Masulipatam, *via* Madras, to Port Blair and Rangoon."

THE *Delhi Gazette* (Nov 15) :—"His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore arrived in this station yesterday morning under a salute of 17 guns He was accompanied to his camp by the officiating Major of Brigade and the Magistrate."

THE same :—"We regret to hear that a serious accident happened on Wednesday, at a parade of the Artillery and Cavalry at Umballa, to Captain A. H. Lindsay, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. He was carrying an order when his horse fell on him breaking two bones of his legs and dislocating his ankle. He is doing well."

THE same :—"Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal arrived in her territories at the beginning of last month. She passed through Hurda and Hoshungabad, where she was waited on by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Lyall, and Mr. Beddy. She had a large retinue of servants and a large *suwarree*; that which attracted most attention among the natives, were some Arab girls whom she has brought from Mecca as personal attendants; the between of these *houris* is said to be something marvellous."

THE same :—"We hear on good authority that the news extracted from the *Bangalore Herald* in our last, was correct. The whole of the troops at Bellary, in the Madras Presidency, have broken out in open mutiny, having burnt down their barracks as well as several other public buildings in the station. The Brigadier, who is said to have caused this *emeute*, by some mismanagement, has left the station. We expect further particulars in a day or two, when we hope to be able to give a true account of these extraordinary and lamentable proceedings."

THE same :—"The station of Mhow, as we observed the other day, is becoming quite notorious in the Military world from the frequent occurrence of Courts of Enquiry, and 'suspensions' of officers from the performance of their duty, &c. We alluded to a case of this nature lately, as having occurred in the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; further particulars have just reached us. A Court of Enquiry has been held on a Captain of the Regiment; the facts as detailed to us bear, we are sorry to observe, all the features of a species of ill-nature similar to that recently recorded in this paper concerning an officer of the 72nd Highlanders. It is much to be regretted that immediate steps are not to be taken to prevent an injudicious display of power by those placed in high commands. The act of 'suspending' an officer is something quite new in the conduct of military affairs, and apparently peculiar to Mhow. The case in question of the 6th Dragoons occurred after-mess on the night of the 3rd instant. Captain——in an excited moment made use of an 'unparliamentary' expression towards an officer who was a guest at the table. On being told by a brother officer the following morning that he had behaved rudely the night previously, he at once wrote an apology to the officer supposed to have been insulted, and received from him a reply to the effect 'that an apology was not required, as in the general excitement at mess attendant upon the lotteries then taken place for horses running in the Mhow Races, anything then said, he was sure was not meant to give offence, nor had any been taken.'

"Subsequently, at about 4 o'clock P. M. of the 4th Captain ——was directed to attend at Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley's bungalow, and in presence of Majors Thesiger and Wrigman was most uncourteously reprimanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, option at the same time being given him to stand his trial by General Court Martial or sell out! Declining to sell out he was ordered to consider himself 'suspended' from all duty, and to refrain from appearing at mess or in any place of public resort. A Court of Enquiry to investigate the case was subsequently assembled, of which Major Wrigman was, by Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, appointed President. Major Wrigman it will have been observed was present at the reprimand above mentioned, where he had, it appears, expressed his opinion as to the culpability of the accused, and of his unfitness to continue in the service owing to his 'ungovernable temper.' Why was he selected by Colonel Crawley to preside over the Court? Was it to ensure the support of one whose already expressed views of the case were in accordance with his own? We cannot at the present stage think that but to say as little as possible on the subject just now, we have to observe it 'looks bad.'"

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALICUT, 18th November.
Steamer *India*, from Cannanore, anchored.

GALLE, 17th November, 11-20 A.M.
Steamer *Orne* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 18th November, 1-20 P.M.
Steamer *Ganges*, from Bombay, anchored.

NEGAPATAM, 18th November.
Steamer *Sydney* sailed for Colombo last night.

CALCUTTA. 18th November.

Government Paper, Four per cent. 6½ to 7 discount.
Five per cent., 81 premium.
Four and a half per cent., 11½ premium.
Exchange on London First Class Credit 2s. 0 15/16d.
Freights to London, dead weight £2 5s. per ton.
Jute 23 10s. to £3 15s. per ton.
Seeds £2 7s. 6d. per ton.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 9-6 to 9-8 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3 lbs. 32 inch. Rs. 3 (?) to Rs. 4-1 per piece.
Mule Twist, No. 40 good seconds 10 annas per morah.
Market for piece goods very dull.
Market for twist nothing doing.

MADRAS. 15th November.

Securities, Five and a half per cent. 11¼ premium.
Fives, 81 premium.
Fours, 7½ discount.
Document Bills 2s. 0¼d.
Dead weight nominal.
Light Freight nominal.
Cotton not quoted.
Interest on loans 8 per cent.
Money Market easy.
40 inches Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. } Market stag-
Number 40 Mule Twist good seconds. } nant.

THE *Mofussilite* :—"We hear that some seven or eight hundred invalids and time-expired men from the several regiments serving in Oudh have arrived in Lucknow, with a proportionate number of officers, and that they are to proceed to Cawnpore, where they are to remain for the next three months, owing to no vessels being available at Calcutta to convey them to England."

THE *Indian Daily News* :—"The Government has had under its consideration the advisability of abolishing the Clothing Agencies, and having all the clothing for the European troops serving in India, sent out annually from England. We suppose that the project will be carried out, for there is no doubt that the clothing can be got from England cheaper and better than it can be made up in this country, but probably this is one of the reforms which is proposed, written about, and forgotten."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondents.)

THE LATE INUNDATIONS.

MADRAS, 15TH NOVEMBER.

THE Madras Government on receipt of the first intelligence of the frightful storm that lately passed over Masulipatam, authorised by telegraph a sum of rupees thirty thousand to be expended by the magistrate of the district, in burying the dead and feeding the houseless poor. But now that fuller accounts have been received of the dreadful calamity, Sir William Denison has decided on chartering the steamer *Sydney* and sending her up as soon as possible with a supply of medicine and provisions. He has thought it advisable under the circumstances to order the Hon. R. S. Ellis, the President, and Dr. Montgomery, the Secretary, of the Sanitary Commission, to proceed by the *Sydney* with the view of aiding the local officers in devising measures for the prevention of epidemic disease, which it is feared the thousands of dead bodies, both human beings and animals, lying decomposed about the country may engender. A few medical subordinates will also proceed in the *Sydney* to render assistance, and perhaps a commissioned medical officer will go as well. The Superintendent of Marine has been ordered to get ready two masulah boats, with their crews, as well as two or three ships' boats, as all the boats at the port of Masulipatam have been destroyed.

The *Sydney* (if the Government succeeds in chartering her) is to return with the families of any of the European and East Indian residents who may wish to leave Masulipatam, and the Government will find accommodation for them, for a limited time, in the Madras hotels. As many tents as can be spared are to be sent up and also a supply of disinfectants.

In furnishing you with particulars of the storm and the disasters attendant thereon, I cannot do better than take the following from the Government Order dated yesterday :—

"On the night of the 1st instant the town of Masulipatam and its neighbourhood were visited by a severe hurricane, which commencing at 7 P. M. attained its greatest force at 12, and did not sensibly abate till 2 or 3 P. M. About 10 P. M. the sea rose, flooding the entire station, destroying four-fifths of the houses in the native town, and drowning the inhabitants in thousands. In some of the houses in the cantonment the water rose three and even four feet high, every house was more or less unroofed by the wind and many were completely gutted. The number of persons who have perished is estimated by the magistrate in the latest telegram received from him, at fully ten thousand, probably not much less than a fifth of the entire population, and the destruction of cattle and other animals has doubtless been proportionately great. The lines of the 19th Regiment N. I. were almost annihilated, 30 or 40 sepoys lost their lives, and of their families some 200 or 300 persons perished. The treasury and half the native record room were down. Among the Europeans and East Indians the following casualties are reported :—

Mrs. Alfred, maiden, and children.
Mr. Scott, Manager Superintending Engineer's office, and his wife.
Mr. Carr, Public Works Department.
Mrs. Jamieson, and her grandchildren.

"It is feared that Serjeant Preston, the Light-house-keeper, and his family, are drowned, but on this point the magistrate is not quite certain. The Lighthouse at Point Divey is said to be standing, but the persons attached to it, it is feared, are lost. No exertions appear to have been spared by the magistrate and other officers of the station, both civil and military, European and native, to meet the emergency in which they were placed. At the date of the magistrate's last letter large bodies of men were employed under the direction of the police, under working parties of the military, and under the different moonsiffs, in burying the dead and burning the carcases of dead animals, but even then there were thousands of dead, both human beings and animals, undisposed of. According however, to the latest telegram received from the head assistant at Bezwarah, matters were improving, and there was, as yet, no sickness Fresh water, of which at first great scarcity was apprehended, has been obtained by clearing the wells and digging in various parts of the cantonment. The police, which had been much disorganized by the number of casualties in the force, had been strengthened by reinforcements from other parts of the district, and supplies and large bodies of coolies had been sent."

We may fairly give the Madras Government credit for being equal to the occasion. The *Athenæum* in its issue this morning complains that the medicines have been lying at the Custom House since Friday last and that the Government has made no signs of movement of any sort. It seems to overlook the fact, that until late last night we have not had a steamer in the Roads, and that it would have been worse than folly to have despatched a sailing vessel to beat her way up against head winds and a powerful current.

The Sheriff has convened a meeting to-morrow evening in the Banqueting Hall, to consider what measures should be taken for the relief of the sufferers from the inundations in the Kistna District and at Cuddalore. Sir William Denison will probably preside, or in his absence the Chief Justice Sir Colley Scotland. At Cuddalore the inundation was caused by heavy rain. It poured incessantly from the 17th to the 19th October, causing immense damage to the works and reducing houses of [illegible] totally uninhabitable, nearly the whole [illegible] being razed to the ground. Mr. Reade, the [illegible] Doctor of the District, reports that the mortality has not been great, but the houseless poor to the [illegible] thousand, and they were all starving when he wrote. He had, however, organized relief fund amongst the wealthy natives of the town and the Government have since sanctioned any outlay he may make in providing food.

Although the Government has done so much, it is incumbent on us to bestir ourselves, and I hope a goodly subscription will be raised to-morrow evening. I wonder if the donors to the fund for the relief of the Conjeveram weavers would permit their subscription to be directed, half to be given to Masulipatam, and the other half to Cuddalore. It is worth agitating—I believe the money, which you will remember was sent round from your side last year, is in the hands of agents here. Perhaps this may attract the attention of the donors; should it do so, I hope they will endorse my suggestion, and ascertain how much of the sum of eighty thousand rupees which they sent here was actually expended.

CALCUTTA, 13TH NOVEMBER.

THE meeting of the Municipal Committee on the 8th instant marked the commencement of what, I hope, is destined to be a new era in the conservancy of the town. We are to have supervision of markets by a special establishment; a Lock hospital, and some sort of interference, though it is not very clear what, in the matter of the great social evil. It is to be hoped that it will be regulative as on the Continent of Europe, and not prohibitive, which would be worse than futile. The proposed enactment regarding the burning of Hindoo corpses will do a little to keep the river clean; and there is not the least reason to believe that the new method of cremation will interfere with the religious prejudices of the people.

There may be something in the *Lucio-solar* theory after all; for they had a fearful cyclone at Masulipatam, on the Krishna, on the 5th ult., *i. e.* within the period and the area (rather a wide one, by the bye) calculated by W., the prophet of the *Friend of India*. At all events one would like to know something more of the theory before continuing to laugh at it, however sceptical one may be about it.

Mr. Maine's measure for the re-marriage of Hindoo converts to Christianity seems to be provoking more discussion outside, than it did within, the Council House. There is a religious section very strongly opposed to it, on the grounds, apparently, of the inviolable sanctity of the matrimonial tie. To my thinking mutual fitness and affection are the only conditions that can sanctify the tie, which without them is simply monstrous and unnatural. But of course there are people who look upon it as something sacred and mysterious *per se*. The only objection that I can discover to the measure, and it is more theoretical than practical, is that which I pointed in my last. The *Indian Daily News* has taken the opportunity of it to make a most personal and malicious attack on the author of the bill. On Friday Mr. Maine made a masterly speech in the Council in defence of the principle of specific performance, which completely closed the mouths of all opponents. The Sections of the new Civil Procedure Amendment Law relating to this subject are to be referred to a select committee; and we may hope to obtain a measure equally scientific and effectual.

The Lancashire Bell-ringers are performing here to crowded audiences, whom they have quite astonished by their skill. Their stay, I hear, is to be a short one. I was under the impression that the bells were suspended in series. This is not the case. Each ringer has his own particular bells assigned to him, which he takes up and rings in his turn. The rapidity of execution is remarkable.

The *Englishman* publishes the draft of a bill for the "registration and control of domestic servants in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah," evidently by an amateur lawyer. It is the most monstrous thing of its kind I have seen for some time; and there is not the least probability of such a law ever being enacted. Some law on the subject, however, is urgently required here. An office for the voluntary registration of servants, on payment of a moderate fee, would, no doubt, be an advantage, as it would enable people practically to employ only registered servants. If the employment of such servants was found to be preferable, the demand for them would at once cause extensive registration. But to make it penal for any one to employ as a servant an unregistered person, and, *vice versa*, for any unregistered person to hire himself out as a servant, seems to me insufferable interference with the liberty of the subject. The bill proposes to make it penal for a servant to be guilty of neglect of duty, or we shall probably have cooks brought up for mashing endsoup. Such a provision would in practice be a simple impossibility. Altogether the bill looks very much like the production of some wag bent on giving this sort of exposition of the difficulties that beset the subject. I never heard of any complaints against the working of the old law, which rendered servants leaving without warning with certain exceptions liable to one month's imprisonment, and compelled masters discharging them without warning to pay them their full month's wages, and I am at a loss to concieve why it has been repealed.

The weather still continues abnormal. On Thursday we had a tremendous downpour of rain, and the whole week has been close and showery.

The Telegraph lately brought us intelligence of the death of David Sassoon. The fame of this good man and benefactor is greater among the Gentiles than among his own kindred, who uphold the maxim, that charity begins at home, and think that his life would have been much more meritorious, had the whole of his alms been bestowed upon the Children of Israel. Both he and his father had seen remarkable vicissitudes. The former began life as a very poor man, and rose to wealth and position, to be again the sport of fortune; the latter was at one time cast upon the world with a very small capital, and rose to be what all the world knows. The paragraph that went the round of the papers some time ago, and was not contradicted even in Bombay, was not strictly correct. David Sassoon was not wholly destitute of funds when he reached Bombay. A little less than a hundred years ago there lived in the city of Bagdad, so goes the tradition, a poor rope-maker, of the Children of Israel, whose name was Reuben. An excellent man was this Reuben, after the olden style: but the times were hard with him, and his trade barely brought him enough to support himself and his young wife with the coarsest food. To add to his anxiety, his first-born, named Reuben, after his father, was beginning to need other sustenance than his mother's milk. Instead of thick milk, biscuit porridge, and the like messes, it is an excellent custom in that part of Syria to feed infants with the contents of half raw eggs. With great difficulty little Reuben's mother contrived to save a few *deenars* and bought a hen, which laid eggs for little Reuben. One day when Reuben's father had gone out to sell his rope, this hen, instead of laying her egg in the usual corner, laid it on a wooden peg in the wall, the peg on which the master of the house was wont to hang his turban. Strange to say, when the hen alighted, the egg remained balanced on the peg; and, Reuben's father coming home shortly after, his wife showed him the portent, and exclaimed, "Abú Reuben, afditak rohi, and ul akbalat hamám baath ála wad, o ánd ul adbarat *shakk* ul hammár ál asad." Shortly after this, sure enough, a messenger came from the Pasha to summon Reuben's father, who obeyed not without serious misgivings. To his surprise the Pasha made him *Gumrugchi* (Collector of Customs (?); and the poor rope-maker soon became a rich man, and discharged his duties so faithfully that he was afterwards made *Nazi*. During this period his wife presented him with another son, whom he called David.

In after years David got into trouble with the Pasha and fled for his life to Abusheer, where he was followed by his father and brother. Things did not prosper at Abusheer, and David Sassoon determined to try his fortune in Bombay, where he arrived with a small capital, but many friends. I have related the last paragraph of the story very briefly, because there are two or three versions of it, none of them very distinct, and I have thought it best to omit doubtful particulars.

BOMBAY.

THE American ship *Garnet* Captain I. Bradford, which arrive from Boston yesterday, brought ice.

SHIPPING AT GALLE.—The following ships were at Galle when the *Benares* left :—P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Simla* for Suez, *Bombay* for Australia, and the M. I. S. S. *Brymanthe* and *Alphee*.

MR. E. C. BAYLEY, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has obtained three months privileged leave from the 1st instant. The Hon'ble Mr. Cust officiates during Mr. Bayley's absence.

THE matriculation examination of the Bombay University will commence from this day in the Town Hall. There are about two hundred and eighty candidates for this examination.

WE hear that Mr. H. Coke, of the Educational Department, having accepted the appointment of Manager of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, has resigned the service of Government, and will take up his new duties this week.

WE are glad to hear that Sir Bartle Frere has favourably entertained the proposal of the Bombay Contract and Building Company, for the supply of water to Poona, and had referred the [illegible] to his immediate report.

MYHESHWER HUREY, the well known Sheristedar of Ahmedunggur Adawlut, has been appointed Sheristedar at Dhoolia. It will be in the recollection of our readers that this man brought to light the conduct of Judge Richardson and several others.

THE *Benares* made a very quick passage from China, having performed the voyage within 18 days, including 34 hours stoppage at Singapore,

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Thursday, 17th November 1864.

(BEFORE SIR M. SAUSSE, CHIEF JUSTICE, AND MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.

Dadabhoy Byramjee and others vs. Alexander McEwen and others.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.

In this case Mr. White and Mr. Dunbar, under the instructions of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, moved the Court to issue a writ of injunction to restrain the defendants, Alexander McEwen, Allaruckia Peerbhoy, and Joseph Sequiera from drawing or dealing with the funds belonging to the corporation of the London and Bombay Bank now standing to its credit in the Bank of Hindostan, China and Japan and the East Indian Trading and Banking Corporation, and also from making any further calls on the shareholders.

Mr. White proceeded to state the grounds of his application as sworn to by the plaintiffs in a joint affidavit. It appeared that the defendants McEwen and Allaruckia Peerbhoy arrived in Bombay about the 25th August last, and on the 5th of September caused to be published in the newspaper the prospectus of an undertaking called the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Assurance Agency Corporation (Limited), and a printed prospectus. The name of the defendant McEwen appeared there on as a director, but the name of the defendant Allaruckia Peerbhoy was suppressed or omitted therefrom for the purpose (as the plaintiffs believed) of concealing his connection with the undertaking from the Bombay public. The plaintiffs not knowing of the connection of the defendant Allaruckia Peerbhoy with McEwen (the name of one Moor Mahomed Kolia also appearing in the prospectus, having in the meantime been withdrawn) had authority to put forward the names mentioned in the prospectus as promoters of the undertaking and that two-thirds of the capital had been subscribed agreed at the request of the defendant McEwen, to act as director in Bombay, and intimated their willingness to do so to that defendant on the 27th September. The plaintiffs on receiving from McEwen a copy of the memorandum and articles of association were surprised to find that by clause 95 of those articles the defendant Allaruckia Peerbhoy was constituted a director for ten years without liberty to retire from the directorship. The name of this defendant was not mentioned in any of the advertisements or circulars published by McEwen in Bombay, and the plaintiffs believed that he is a man of indigent circumstances, and of bad character, having been in jail in England for debt and passed under a number of different names or aliases, and if it had been known in Bombay that he was connected with the undertaking the plaintiffs believe that not a single share would have been applied for, and as all events the plaintiffs would not have consented to become shareholders in, and much less to act as directors of that corporation. When the plaintiffs discovered the connection alluded to they remonstrated thereupon with the defendant McEwen and he then produced to them a paper writing bearing date 6th September made between him and Allaruckia Peerbhoy, and purporting to be an agreement or release, whereby the latter in consideration of having an allotment made to him by the former of two thousand shares, without being required to pay up the deposit thereon, agreed to withdraw from the direction and to release the Company from all claims. Relying upon the statements contained in the prospectus and others verbally made to them by McEwen, the plaintiffs consented to act as members of the committee or Directors in Bombay with him, and upon the faith of information received by them from him that a number of applications for shares had been received the plaintiffs thereupon gave their signatures for the purpose of having the letters of allotment lithographed. According to another statement, on the faith of which consent had been given by the plaintiffs, two-thirds in amount of the shares in the corporation purported to have been applied for in England, which statement they have, since giving their consent, ascertained to be false, and although it was expressly agreed between them and the defendant McEwen, before and at the time of such consent, that in Bombay not more than 5,000 shares should be issued until the plaintiffs had an opportunity of examining and comparing the list of applications, nevertheless, in the course of a few days they first discovered that McEwen had already issued 60,000 shares without consulting them. Two hundred shares had been allotted to each of the plaintiffs, and the plaintiff Dadabhoy Byramjee has paid the deposit of rupees 20 per share and signed the articles of association, and the plaintiff Jejeebhoy Jehangeer has paid the deposit but has not yet signed the deed, and the plaintiff Bhow Dajee has neither paid the deposit or signed the deed. More than 1,758 persons in Bombay, relying on the faith of the prospectus and statements before alluded to, have applied for and obtained shares in the corporation, and are now shareholders therein and have paid the deposit on 77,800 shares amounting to Rs. 14,71,860, which was lodged to the credit of the Association with the Bank of Hindostan, China and Japan; 1,758 have signed the deed. The defendant McEwen had informed the plaintiffs as the time of the production of the above writing before mentioned, that the defendant Allaruckia Peerbhoy had entirely withdrawn from the undertaking and abandoned all claims in it, but they have since discovered the contrary to be the fact, and are now informed, and believe, that defendants are still acting together in prosecution and collusion. The defendant McEwen at a meeting of the shareholders held on the 3rd November last read aloud to all persons there present a letter which he then received from the defendant Allaruckia Peerbhoy, and which was in the following words :—

[illegible] SUBMISSION.

[illegible] Khoja Street, of Bombay, and [illegible] Khimjee Peerbhoy, alias [illegible] firm of Ahmedbhoy Goolam [illegible], carrying on business at Bombay, London and Liverpool as merchants, beg to give public notice that I obtained a seat on the Board of the above Bank by false pretences and representations, that I was cajoled and did realise all my interest, if any, by deed, dated the 26th September 1864, which was drawn out by the Company's solicitors, Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Co., and that after that date I did obtain and post in several letters and allotments from the Post Office under false pretences, and that I have spread false reports about the Bank and its officers, and do make confession and agree that the same be published at any cost to stay proceedings come against me for the same."

The plaintiffs have been informed (and believe) that some of the names inserted in the prospectus as directors were inserted without the knowledge and consent of the parties named, and that the only persons connected with the undertaking in England are the persons who have signed the memorandum of association, and that one of those persons is one Alladin Jan Mahomed, who is a menial servant, or was, to the defendant Allaruckia Peerbhoy (the latter having employed him as a gentleman residing in Harrow Road, London) and that Augustus Frederick Sheppard and J. W. Filly, two others of those persons are the solicitors to the undertaking and carrying on business in the city of London, and that another of those persons, E. C. Cleveland is a person without means. The plaintiffs believe from information obtained by them since they took up directors that the scheme was not advertised in England and that none of the capital was applied for in England, that the undertaking has been got up entirely by the defendants McEwen and Allaruckia Peerbhoy, neither of whom is possessed of any means, and the seven shares subscribed for in the memorandum of association do shares are held in England, and the corporation is not possessed of any funds, and that the said scheme and undertaking is in all respects a bubble and a fraud. Without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiffs the defendants McEwen and Allaruckia Peerbhoy, with the help of the defendant Joseph Sequiera, who alleges himself to be the secretary pro tempore of the said corporation, drew on the 17th, 19th and 24th of October on the Bank of Hindostan, China and Japan Rs. 4,25,000 by means of cheques signed by those three defendants falsely antedated as of the 25th September last, which was the day immediately preceding the execution of the power of attorney from the plaintiff the defendant Allaruckia Peerbhoy, in fact the said cheques were drawn up on a day subsequent to the 26th of September, the date of the release, and that the plaintiffs upon discovering that the cheques were so drawn insisted that the amount and other monies standing to the credit of the corporation with the Bank of Hindostan should be deposited upon the deposit receipts of that Bank or of the East Indian Trading and Banking Corporation to run at interest, and that the deposit receipts for these monies should be placed in the hands of the third parties in the names of the plaintiffs and defendant Allaruckia Peerbhoy. The defendant, after considerable pressure, consented to this arrangement and was ready and willing to place in the hands of third parties deposit receipts for Rs. 1,25,000. The plaintiffs were apprehensive that the arrangement so far as concerned the balance of Rs. 3,46,892-6-3 would not be carried out, and that the defendant intended to deal with the sum of Rs. 3,46,892-6-3 regardless of the agreement, and the defendant McEwen without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiffs did on the 5th November last, and after such agreement had been made, present to the Bank of Hindostan a cheque for Rs. 65,000 signed by the three defendants and fraudulently antidated as the other cheques to the 25th September 1864. The defendants have done nothing to forward the operations of the corporation, nor has the said corporation commenced business either in Bombay or elsewhere. The whole of the shareholders in Bombay, many of whom have not signed the memorandum and articles of association in consequence of having discovered the connection of the defendant Allaruckia Peerbhoy with the scheme, concur with the plaintiffs in their present suit and are fully represented by them and are too numerous to be joined as parties to the same. The defendants, the Bank of Hindostan and the East Indian Trading and Banking Corporation have in their hands, and are likely to be called upon at any moment by the other defendants or parties colluding with them in Bombay or elsewhere, to pay over to them or some of them the whole or any part thereof, and are, therefore, as the plaintiffs submit, proper parties to this suit. The plaintiffs therefore pray first, that the whole of the said sum of Rs. 14,71,860 and all other monies of the plaintiffs and of other shareholders now in the hands or power of the defendants or any of them, or their agents or servants may be forthwith paid over by them respectively to the proper officers of this Court to abide such order or decree as the Court may think fit to make, and that the defendants McEwen and Allaruckia Peerbhoy may be restrained from drawing, receiving, taking, charging, expending, or in any way dealing with the funds of with the corporation, or of the money standing to its credit in the Bank of Hindostan or any other Bank until the further order of this Court. Secondly,—that some fit and proper person may be appointed receiver to take charge of the funds of the said corporation, and that the same may be brought into Court to abide the further order of this Honorable Court. Thirdly,—that it may be declared that the plaintiffs and the other shareholders induced to become such shareholders and the plaintiffs were induced to become directors and continue to be directors on the said Company by the several frauds and misrepresentations of the defendants McEwen, Allaruckia Peerbhoy and Joseph Sequiera, or some one of them; that the plaintiffs, Dadabhoy Byramjee and Jejeebhoy Jehangeer and each other of the shareholders may be at liberty to rescind such deposits as aforesaid may be declared entitled to receive back the amount thereof respectively, and have the same returned to them out of the [illegible] which is to be paid into Court; and that the defendants A. McEwen and Allaruckia Peerbhoy may be restrained from making any further call on the shareholders in the Corporation.

The Court directed that the Bank of Hindustan and the East Indian and Trading and Banking Corporation be restrained from paying out any monies standing to the credit of the London and Bombay Bank Corporation, and that the defendants be restrained from drawing out any portion of the said funds, until good cause is shown to the contrary, or until further order of the Court.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 17th November 1864.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, FORBES, AND WARDEN, J.J.)

Queen vs. Kesu Shumbhu and others.

MURDER.—In this case Kesu and eight others were tried at Kaira, on the 24th and 27th September 1864, by E. P. Down, Esq., Session Judge, for the murder of Jibhai Kahandas, Mookhi of the village of Tundel, in the Nuriad Taluka. The Session Judge recorded the following finding :—

The accused are charged with the murder of one Jibhai Kahandas, and they plead "not guilty." It appears that the deceased, who was the Mookhi of Tundel, left his house about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of September last, and proceeded to the village temple: after remaining in the temple a few minutes he set out to return home; and on passing a tamarind tree within thirty paces of his own house, he was suddenly attacked by a gang of men, armed with axes and other weapons, and killed on the spot. The inquest report describes the wounds inflicted on the deceased: and there can be no doubt but that he was foully murdered. That the deceased had made himself extremely unpopular among the Kolis of the village is proved and admitted by the accused; and the only question then for consideration is, were the accused now before the Court, or any of them present, and taking a part in the attack on and murder of the deceased? Witness No. 1, Bonjee the wife of the deceased deposes, that her husband left the house at 4 o'clock A. M.; to go to the temple, and as he did not return as soon as she expected, and as she had prepared his meal, she went out to call him. On going outside the enclosure she saw a number of men near the deceased as he was passing the tamarind tree, which is about twenty-five paces from the "Khirki" or door of the enclosure. According to her statement the attack must have commenced just as she got outside the enclosure; for she says she saw the deceased knocked down, and describes the part each of the accused took in the murder. She counted nine men, and she identifies all the accused now before the Court. The witness No. 2 Runchore, who lives close to the deceased's house, deposes, that he heard Bonjee call out "Mara," and he ran out and followed her to the spot. He deposes that he witnessed the attack and saw accused Nos. 2, and 3 cut the throat of the deceased. He identified all the nine accused. Witness No. 3, Ishwur, deposes, that he was sitting with Runchore and accompanied him to the spot, witnessed the attack on the deceased, and identifies all the nine prisoners. Witness No. 3 Sunker deposes that, as he was returning from his field on the morning in question, he saw nine men attack the deceased with axes and hoes, and he also identifies all the accused. Witness No. 6, Laldas, corroborates Sunker's statement. The other witnesses of the murder are those who live in the neighbourhood of the tamarind tree under which it was committed. Witness No. 8 Boni, deposes that she heard an alarm of murder and on going outside saw the accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, running away with axes and hoes in their hands. Witness No. 9 deposes that, she lives within fourteen yards of the spot, saw deceased attacked by six men, and she points out prisoners No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8, as the assailants. Witness No. 11 Hathi deposes, that he lives near the place, and on the morning in question was standing outside his house and witnessed the attack. He corroborates the last witness' (No. 9) statement as to there being only six men engaged in the murder; and these six he identifies as the prisoners 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8. Witness No. 20, Vasan, deposes to seeing these six men sitting together in the house of the accused No. 2, shortly before the murder was committed. It is then I think abundantly proved that the accused No. 1, Kesu Shumbhu, No. 2 Bhathi Odhar, No 3 Mana Puthoo, No. 4 Uloo Chula, No. 7 Johun Chula, No. 8 Jiji Shumbhu, were present and took part in the murder of the deceased. The evidence against the accused No. 5, Gohur Puthoo, No. 6 Jora Bapoojee, No. 9 Mana Puthoo, is not sufficiently strong to make out their conviction.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.—The Court, concurring with the Assessors, finds the prisoner Kesu Shumbhu guilty of the murder, namely, murder, and the Court directs that the said Kesu Shumbhu be hanged by the neck until he be dead. This sentence is subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's High Court of Bombay.

The Court, concurring with the Assessors, finds the prisoner Bhathi Odhar, guilty of the crime specified in the charge, namely, murder, and the Court directs, that the said Bhathi Odhar be hanged by the neck until he be dead. Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's High Court of Bombay.

The Court, concurring with the Assessors finds the prisoner No. 4, Uloo Chula, guilty of the crime specified in the, namely, murder, and the Court directs that the said Uloo Chula be transported for the term of his natural life.

The Court, concurring with the Assessors, finds the prisoner No. 7, Johun Chula guilty of the crime specified in the charge, namely, murder, and the Court directs that the said Johun Chula be transported for life.

The Court, concurring with the Assessors, finds the accused Jiji Shumbhoo, guilty of the crime specified in the charge, namely, charge murder, and the Court directs that the said Jiji Shumbhoo be hanged by the neck until he be dead. Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's High Court of Bombay.

The Court, concurring with the Assessors, finds the accused Sohur Puthoo No. 5, Jora Bapoojee No. 6, and Mana Puthoo No. 9, "not guilty" of the crime specified in the charge, and the Court directs that the said Gohur Puthoo, Jora Bapoojee and Mana Puthoo, acquitted and discharged.

Dr. Reid, instructed by Mr. Dhirajlal, appeared on behalf of Kesu Sumbhoo and five others. He relied upon the unsatisfactory character of the evidence for the prosecution, which though undoubtedly "abundant" as the Session Judge describes it, was full of contradictions and in some parts clearly exaggerated. The depositions, statements, &c., including the evidence for the prisoners amount to 42. The evidence for the prosecution was partly direct and partly circumstantial. No less than ten eye-witnesses were produced; but of these three were not produced before the committing magistrate, and their presence at the outrage is not referred to by any of the witnesses originally examined for the prosecution. Of the remaining seven the first, only Bonjee, widow of the deceased, professes to speak as to the identical wounds given by each of the accused; originally nine in number; but before the committing magistrate she could only speak of the wound inflicted by No. 2, and regarding the others said that the attack was by a gang of men, and being confused at the sight; she could not say on which particular part of the body, or with what instruments the accused had inflicted the wounds," though she undertook from the first to identify all the nine prisoners as being present at the attack. The other eye-witnesses either speak only of the wound inflicted by No. 2, or generally that the deceased was attacked by, some say nine, others six of the prisoners; but do not pretend to say what wounds particular prisoners inflicted; and there are some material discrepancies as to how some of the prisoners were armed. As to the circumstantial evidence, two witnesses were called to prove that they saw four of the prisoners flying from the village in the same direction soon after the murder: but they only agree as to two out of the four, whom they say they saw together. Two Police officers were examined before the magistrate to prove the result of searches made by them for arms in the houses of the accused; but the results of one search did not quite correspond with what might have been expected from the direct evidence, and the evidence of the second officer, which was intended to be supplemental, was not produced before the Session Court. It was admitted by all the witnesses for the prosecution that the attack was immediately followed by the fight, not only of the offenders—whoever they were, but also of the whole male Koli population of the village—among whom where some of the witnesses for the prosecution, who alleged that they ran away, fearing they should get into trouble in consequence of the murder. It was therefore quite consistent with the innocence of some of the prisoners, that they should be found running away, and more particularly in the case of Kesu, who was known to be at enmity with the deceased. Although the same witnesses who depose as to the presence of the six prisoners convicted, spoke as positively regarding three others, yet the Session Judge acquitted, those three; as there was very strong evidence to show that some of all of them could not have been present at the attack.

The Court saw no reason to interfere with the conviction or sentence in case of the Prisoner No. 2, who had been condemned to death: for it was clear, from fatal wound by severing the w[illegible] indpipe of the deceased with a knife, while he was l[illegible]ing on the ground. With regard to prisoners No. 1 and 8, though they were no doubt present aiding and assisting, the evidence was not so clear to show that they had taken a prominent part in the attack: the sentences of death passed in their cases would therefore be commuted to sentences of transportation for life; as in the cases of prisoners Nos. 3, 4, and 7.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FIREWORKS ON THE ESPLANADE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Since my former letter to you I have received the following subscriptions :—

Scotus (paid)	Rs.	20
Dr. Kane (paid)	,,	10
X. Y. Z.	,,	200
D. F. (paid)	,,	100
Juggonath Sunkersett	,,	100
F. S.	,,	25
Calliandass Mohundass	,,	25
Making a total of Rupees	,,	780

Three thousand rupees are wanted.

I trust that those who may wish to help Mr. Johnstone will send in their subscriptions without delay. The display will be in commemoration of the Prince of Wales' birth-day.—I have, &c.,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

THE NORTHERN FARMER.

To the Editor of the Athenæum and Daily News.

SIR,—Much disappointment has been expressed by persons in my hearing that they cannot understand the poem in Tennyson's last volume called the *Northern Farmer*. Even one who styles himself *A. M. Cantab* writes to the *Reader* asking such questions as "Is barn a child? Is *cottop*, reproached, blamed me?" Allowing the fact that all Englishmen are not supposed to be acquainted with provincialisms, I certainly do think that no M.A. of Cambridge could have asked such questions as those; but the writer of the letter above alluded to is correct in his conjecture that in Stanza XIII. *and* intended to be more emphatic than *an*.

In answer to another question I may say that the dotted *i* in *managing* and other words is not to be read separately. This sound of the *a* is scarcely to be transliterated, but the nearest approach to the pronunciation *manzin* would be indicated by the spelling *mairsin*?

The *Cantab M. A.* also asks if the dialect is that of any particular country, and concludes his letter by alleging that a Lincolnshire man disclaims it for his (and Mr. Tennyson's) own county.

The poem is undoubtedly written in the Lincolnshire fen dialect, which is only spoken in those parts which have in modern times been reclaimed from the sea, and has, so far as I know, up till now never been put into print.

A Lincolnshire man the other day confessed that he never understood the poem till I read it to him, so that the difficulty must be great to ordinary Englishmen. As the best and happiest of my years were spent in what is commonly termed the "Lincolnshire Fens," I have ventured to translate the "Northern Farmer" for your Tennysonian admirers; and from my own experience I ventured to testify how noble is this poem, and how true to Nature. It is like *Jane Eyre*, written down to the stump. I have seen many such fine characters as the "Northern Farmer" and I am annoyed that a *Cantab M. A.* should call the poem "a satire on the self satisfied stolid stupidity and brutality of us Englishmen."

In performing this task I have not ventured to alter the grammar in many places, but at times I have been compelled slightly to change the rythm; nor have I approached the work with such ideas as animated the feeble Tupper when he finished the beautiful and mystic "Christabel," a fragment which took Coleridge fifteen years to write, in a few hours. My translation is intended to be only a commentary on the original, and if it induce one person to admire the "Northern Farmer" I shall be amply rewarded for my pains.

THE NORTHERN FARMER.

Where hast thou been so long, and I lying here alone?
Nurse? thou'rt nought of a nurse: why Doctor's a-been and a-gone:
Says that I must have no more ale, but I'm not a fool:
Give me my ale, for I am not a-going to break my rule.

II.

Doctors, they know nought, for they say what's nowise true.
No sort of kind of use to say the things that they do.
I've had my pint of ale ev'ry night since I've been here,
And I've had my quart ev'ry market night for forty year.

III.

Parsons a-been likewise, and a-sitting here on my bed.
"The Almighty's a-taking of you to himself, my friend," he said.
And he told me my sins, and his tithe was due, and I gave it in hand,
I've done my duty by him, as I have done by the land.

IV.

Learned he may be. I reckon I hav'nt so much to learn.
But he cast up, that he did, 'bout Bessy Morris's bairn.
Though he knows I always voted with Squire and Church and State,
And in the worst of times I was never against the rate.

V.

And I always came to his church, before my Sally was dead.
And heard him buzzing away like a cockchafer over my head.
And I never knew what he meant, but thought he had something to say,
And I thought he said what he ought to have said, and I came away.

VI.

Bessy Morris's bairn! thou knowest she laid it to me.
Might have been, mayhap, for she was a bad one, she,
Sower, I kept it, I kept it, my lass, thou must understand,
I've done my duty by it as I have done by the land.

VII.

But Parson he comes and he goes, and he says it easy and free,
"The Almighty's a-taking of you to himself, my friend," says he,
I won't say men be liars, though some one said it in haste,
But he reads one sermon a week, and I have clear'd Thornaby waste.

VIII.

D'ye mind the waste, my lass? No, No, thou was not born then;
There was a spirit in it, I often heard it myse'n,
Most like to a bittern, for I heard it about and about,
But I rooted it up with the lot, and raved and moved it out.

IX.

Keeper's it was; for they found him there a-laid on his face,
Down in the wild anemones ere I came to the place.
Noakes or Thimbleby—one had shot him as dead as a nail,
Noakes was hang'd for it up at assize—but give me my-sel'.

X.

Do but look at the waste: there was not feed for a cow:
Nought at all but bram les and furze, and look at it now—
Wasn't worth ought an acre, and now there's lots of feed,
Foursore ewes upon it and some of it down in seed.

XI.

Nought but a bit of it's left, and I meant to have clear'd it at fall,
Done it this year I meant, and run plough through it and all.
If God Almighty and parson had only let me alone,
Me, with eight hundred acres of Squire's and land of my own.

XII.

Dona God Almighty know what he's doing a-taking of me?
I am not one as sows here a bean and yonder a pea;
And cares the will as so mad and all, Oh dear! Oh dear!
And I have me aged for Squire come Michaelmas thirty year.

XIII.

He [illegible] have taken Jones, as has'nt a ha'porth of sense,
Or he [illegible]
But [illegible] God Almig[illegible]
Wi[illegible] half the
[illegible]
Look how quality [illegible] they see me a-passing by,
Say to themsel's as how I'm going to Squire since first I came to the Hall,
For they know what I've been to Squire since first I came to the Hall,
I've done my duty by Squire, and I've done my duty by all.

XV.

Squire's in London, and some one I reckon will have to write,
For who's to hold the land after me that muddles me quite;
Certain-sure I am, that he won't ever give it to Jones,
Nor must he give it to Robins, who never removes the stones.

XVI.

But some one will come after me perhaps with his ketch of steam,
Hissing and messing the fields with the Devil's own term.
If I must die I must die, and life they say is sweet,
But if I must die, I must die, for I couldn't a-bear to see it.

XVII.

What art thou standing there for, and dost not bring me the ale?
Doctor's a 'totaller, lass, and he's always in the old tale;
Won't break rules for Doctor, he knows no more than a fly;
Give me my ale I tell thee, and if I must die I must die.

I may as well add that as the best things do not escape, but are rather the first selected for parody, the style of this poem has already been copied.

"Cock Tennyson" in the *Sporting Gazette* of Sept. 10th thus prophesied the triumph of Blair Athol:

"Put thy foiver Ah say on Blear Athol, Ah tell thee, he'll show us his taale,
Put thy foiver Ah say on Blear Athol, and fetch me a gallon of yaale."

WEBFOOT.

Madras, 11th November.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

"CLASS BOOKS FOR EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES."

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Military Department, Simla, under date the 10th September 1864, No. 175.

Read the following documents on the language tests to be passed by Junior Civil Servants and Military Officers, and on the revisions of Hindustani Class Books :—

Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., dated 25th and 26th January 1864.

Notes by the Benares and Mirzapore Missionaries, dated in April and May 1864.

Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., dated 15th August 1864, concurred in by the other Members of the Governor General's Council.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Governor General in Council having been drawn to the serious defects in many of the Class Books for the examinations in the Native languages in the Bengal Presidency, owing to their puerile character and immoral tendency, and to the circumstance that some of them are composed in artificial and pedantic language, unintelligible to the body of the people, is pleased to resolve that, as a first step, a Commission be appointed to arrange for the preparation of Hindustani Class Books, representing, as nearly as possible, the language which is usually spoken in Civil and Military Stations, and which is understood by the population at large in town and country.

The Commission will be composed as follows :—

PRESIDENT.

D. F. McLeod, Esq., C.B., C.S., Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

MEMBERS.

The Rev. R. C. Mather, M.A., London Missionary Society, Mirzapore.

Lieut. W. R. M. Holroyd, Bengal Staff Corps, Inspector of Schools, Umballah.

H. E. Perkins, C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sealkote.

Baboo Shiva Prashad, Educational Department, N. W. P.

2. The Commission will meet at Lahore as soon as may be convenient to the Members, and besides reporting on the scheme of Class Books they would recommend, they will be requested to suggest such arrangements as may appear to them best to secure their proper compilation.

3. Those Members of the Commission who belong to the public service will be allowed travelling expenses according to the established rules, and the Reverend R. C. Mather will be allowed a sum to defray his expenses.

4. His Excellency in Council will issue such further directions for the formation of the Commission for the revision of the Bengali Hindustani Books.—*Gazette of India, Nov.* 12.

MR. RICHARD CURRIE, shipowner, of Sunderland, fell into the dock there a few days ago, and was taken out dead.

BHOOTAN.

WE are sorry to hear from Assam that both Brigadier-General Mulcaster and Colonel Richardson are laid up with fever. The climate of Assam and the countries the Bhootan force have to penetrate is probably the worst in all India for troops to march into, or in which to conduct a campaign. We are in great ignorance of every thing connected with the movement of the troops on Bhootan, or what progress is being made, but those who have been long resident in Assam seem to think that the campaign, as now proposed, is far from being a well-judged measure. The movement in Assam, they say, is sure to disturb all the Hill Tribes, encourage their plundering propensities, and they may possibly give much trouble. The Bhootias themselves are not to be despised, for, though small men they are strong, as are all these Hill Tribes in the Himalaya ranges. We have before said they can bring 20,000 men into the field, and though they will be wise not to meet the British in the open field, they will fight behind stockades, destroy roads and Hill paths, practise a Guerilla warfare by passes known only to themselves, and otherwise harass an invading army. We have already heard of their destroying their roads, or blockading passes and otherwise preparing in their rude, though effective fashion to bar the progress of an invading force. The news we lately heard, of a split in the Councils of the Bhootias, may enable us to make a settlement without incurring the risks and expense only but too apparent at present in prosecuting this invasion as now planned. The climate of the Dooars is said to be as bad as the deadly Tiraee at the base of the Himalaya farther west, and the Bhootias are not unlikely to leave the invading columns so long as they advance no further, to its malign influence. Assam produces no more rice than supplies the wants of its own inhabitants, the supplies for the troops must all be sent from Bengal through the Commissariat of Calcutta, and carried through a country in which there are no roads, but which is covered with dense jungle. If this is true of Assam and the country bordering on the Bhootia territory, the picture is not a pleasant one to contemplate, and may, in fact, explain the vacillation we hear so much of for the country must be in the last degree unfavourable for military operations. The high road by Darjeeling would probably have been better than the movement by Assam; that is, if there is a high road. The route followed by Mr. Eden was not a very promising one, but there are said to be more favorable passes in the same direction. *Englishman, Nov.* 14.

CABOOL.

26th October.—The Toorkistan news-letter received to-day by the governor contained the following :—

"Akhoondzada Sirajood-deen has written to the Ameer that he would soon take leave of the king of Bookhara and join the Ameer's Camp; and that Esohan Oura's who fled from Toorkistan had got the command of two thousand sowars and the village of Balboon situated near Sherabad."

27th October.—A letter was received to-day by Sirdar Khooshdil Khan from the Ameer. It said :—

"A very valuable and grand khillat, consisting of pearl and diamond necklaces, and other articles, sent by the Czar of Russia, was received by the king of Bookhara. The king afterwards sent for Sirdar Ubdool Rahman Khan, son of Ufzul Khan, and in public durbar granted him a similar khillut, and gave him every hope. After the khillut was given the king of Bookhara said to Ubdool Rahman Khan: 'I will yet make you master and governor of Toorkistan.'"

Khooshdil Khan after perusing the above letter said in the durbar that if such was the case the Ameer would not come to Cabool this cold weather.

28th October.—The two guns, which were taken by Sirdar Mohamed Alee Khan in the Bajgah battle arrived to-day in Cabool. It is said that the large Koondoz gun is still at Gurdun Dewar as its carriage was broken.

29th October.—News has been received from Ghoree to the effect that Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan was expected there from Ukheba, to settle certain private matters with the Ameer, and to take his family, and that as soon as the Ameer had settled with Wully Mohamed Khan he was to leave Ghoree for Cabool.

30th October.—The Toorkistan news-letter received to-day by the governor was as follows :—

"The letter received by the king of Bookhara from the Czar of Russia was to the following effect :—' Our troops have reached Tashkund and Shurraubkhana situated near Kokan, and according to our treaty we intend collecting an army at Hurrut Sooltan to march against Thibet and other places—Kashghur and Yarkund are part of the Bookhara territory, we would be much obliged if the king of Bookhara would consent to our troops passing through those places.' The king of Bookhara has promised to give a reply after ten days. The Russian ambassador is at Bookhara."—*Delhi Gazette, November* 15.

THE CROPS IN THE PUNJAB.

(From the Lahore Chronicle.)

THE last official *Gazette* contains a return of the rain-fall, and remarks concerning the prospect of the harvest in the Punjab. It is singular to observe the different condition of the growing crops in adjoining districts; for instance at Syalkot, which we venture to guess is identical with Sealkote, "a good cotton crop was anticipated" on the 30th September, whereas in the next district of Amritsar—meaning Umritsur—we are told the "cotton crop is very much injured by drought. The insect called *teela* has appeared and done much mischief." We read again in the report for the quarter ending in September, that at Syalkote—with the addition of an E. at the end—"a fair average yield is anticipated of cotton and all other crops," whereas at Umritsur we are told, "the condition of the crops generally is tolerably good but that of cotton is not so." In the Delhi and Hissar Divisions the prospects of the season seemed since were favorable, but the almost entire absence of rain recently, and the faded aspect of the crops, have created anxiety as to the season's out-turn. This is also the burden of the reports from Loodianah and Jullundur: of the latter district it is said:—

"Crops are perishing for want of moisture, whereas at Kangra in the same division, but more elevated, the fall of rain during the quarter has been fair and the crops continue to hold out hopes of an average out-turn at least." In the Lahore district the crops are faded and no hopes are entertained of an abundant harvest, while of the other two districts in the same division, it is reported of Ferozepore that the "crops continue to look well," and of Goojranwallah it is said:—" the absence of rain is felt, and its evil effects are apparent in the faded aspect which the crops present; their prospects, however, are generally fair."

At Rawul Pindee the "prospects of the harvest are good," and the same at Goojrat, except in cotton. At Jhelum, in spite of the want of rain, the crops are looking well, and promise a fair out turn. Shahpore district, which touches Jhelum, is not so prosperous, as the almost entire cessation of rain has caused much injury; and it is feared has permanently marred the prospects of the season. From Mooltan the complaint is too much water. "The crops," the report says, "are in good condition, although some injury was inflicted on them by the late inundation. At Jhang and Googaira the crops are perishing from want of rain, while in the neighbouring district of Muzzuffergurh "the crops are looking well and promise a pretty fair yield." In the Derajat, the prospects are good at Dera Ishmael Khan and Bunnoo, but quite the reverse at Dera Ghazee Khan.

In the Peshawur division, the crops promise well in the district of the same name, except on the banks of the Swat, which overflowed its banks and did much destruction. At Kohat and Hazara prospects of the season are favourable.

No rain has fallen since these various and somewhat conflicting reports were made, and consequently the chance of even an average khareef crop has very much decreased, and great anxiety is naturally entertained, for although rain were to fall now, we fear it is too late to do good, and notwithstanding there will be no positive scarcity of grain, yet prices will assuredly go on rising. The area of land sown with cotton this year has been unprecedented in every district, to the exclusion of cereals, but unfortunately the dryness of the plant has been the cause of breeding a destructive insect called *teela* which has done an incalculable amount of injury, so that the ultimate yield of cotton will bear no proportion to the number of biggahs cultivated. Upon the whole it must be confessed that agricultural prospects throughout the Punjab are very gloomy.

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the *Overland China Mail, Nov.* 1.)

THE English mail of September 10th arrived [illegible] ultimo.

[illegible] the news [illegible] by no means unimportant. It [illegible] the Japanese have made a show of [illegible] with foreign nations; and there [illegible] but all the volunteers in Great Britain, [illegible] and which is deemed to possess better claims [illegible] to the title of "The China Cup."—Important observations respecting the Port of Hoilo, by H. M.'s Consul at Manila, were reproduced from the *Gazette*.—The advices from Japan and the North have been very scant of interest. At Nagasaki, Messrs. Dent & Co. have sold their steamer *Cosmopolite* to the Prince of Higo, for the sum of $120,000. In the North, Cantonese burglars were beginning to be troublesome.—The Parliamentary blue-book concerning the proposed communication between Rangoon and Western China formed the subject of a few remarks, and a hope was expressed that it would ultimately receive more attention than hitherto from the Home Government.—A correspondent in Canton writes contradicting the statement that the city is in a state of excitement from an incursion of the Rebels. A force of 20,000 had been sent out against them, which is reported to be able to "annihilate the entire lot."—Alarming advices were received on the 20th ultimo, by the steamer *Azoff* of the threatening of Amoy by the Rebels.

The advantages of an institution, such as the Sailor's Home, now approaching completion in this Colony, were noticed. The trial which is to be given to the Home through the liberality of an eminent firm will no doubt prove its usefulness and show it to be an indispensable institution in a Colony like Hongkong. It was shown to be in every sense a home and fitted to compare most favourably in comfort with the boarding-houses now frequented by sailors while on shore.—The frequent cases of robbery and violence committed on passengers landing at the Praya were noticed. Only one landing-place being guarded, it is dangerous to land at the others from the crowds of thieves who are continually prowling about pounce upon new arrivals or their property. The attention of the police ought to be turned to this nusiance.—The case of the native junkmen who rescued the passengers and crew of the wrecked schooner *Athlete* has, we understand, been satisfactorily arranged.—Extracts were reproduced from Shanghae journals, in which was noticed a very serious fire at Hankow.—An article appeared on the Volunteers, which, while regretting some slight differences that had arisen among the members, strongly recommended all to keep together and persevere, in spite of minor obstacles and petty discouragements.—The Mail arrived on the morning of the 26th ultimo, and though anxiously looked for, did not fulfil people's expectations in the matter of news.

THE *Friend of China* makes the following remarks on the delivery of the cotton crop up North :—

Some of Shanghae's native cotton brokers are likely to come to grief in their time-bargains we are told. The cotton brought to them from the country, in three cases out of four, is so impregnated with water, purposely impregnated by the cotton farmers, in order to make better weight, that purchasers on opening out prior to compressing, find it impossible to ship in such a state; and so it has to be returned, first to the broker, and then to the party who did the wetting, in the delusive, swindling hope of obtaining a few additional dollars, but by which he loses the profits, perhaps, of a whole season. It is said that few of the returned lots have less than ten piculs of water in them. The cotton is in excellent condition otherwise, and though plentiful is not hurried forward by the holders;—their idea being that this year will be the same as last, and prices go up to 24 and 25 taels—the best rate now given being 20½ or fully cent. per cent. advance on what native grown cotton could be got for in this quarter three and four years ago. And yet, such is China greed, that even with this profit they want more, and in trying to get it, ruin themselves.—With the proceeds of two millions of piculs, the estimated cotton yield for export, hence this year the inhabitants of the surrounding region will soon recover from the losses at the hands of those ruthless devastators the Imperialist soldiery, and be as well off as were the people of the districts under Taiping protection, prior to Gordon's raids.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

Charles Jamieson's Opium Circular, dated Hongkong, 30th October, 1864, says :—

My

AUSTRALIA.

THE ship *Murray*, from London, was boarded by several officers from the Confederate war steamer *Florida* on September 3, whilst in lat. 4° 26′ N., long. 23° 45′ W. They partook of British hospitality; and afterwards several of the passengers from the *Murray* went on board the *Florida*, where they were most hospitably entertained by the commander, Captain Morrison. The vessel remained in company for a considerable time, until a strange sail being descried, the *Florida* left the *Murray* and made for it.

Adelaide, Oct. 21.—*Melbourne Argus.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 19TH.

Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, from Khandalla.

Davis, Assistant Surgeon J. N., Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Stokes, Captain, 4th (K. O.) Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Green, Captain E. A., Staff Corps, on duty, from Nusseerabad.

Smith, Ensign L., 19th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Kirin, Assistant Surgeon J., 4th (K. O.) Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Eccles, Captain H., 35th Regiment, on sick leave, from Deesa.

Geary, Captain S. L., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Arthur, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Pahlumpoor.

Skinner, Lieutenant C. A., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 19TH.

King, Assistant Surgeon H., 8th M. N. I., to join, to Mangalore.

Green, Captain E. A., Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Menzel, Lieutenant G. W. W., 8th M. I. C., on duty, to Kampoo.

Ritchie, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Davis, Assistant Surgeon J. N., Staff, on duty, to Vingorla.

Evans, Captain J. H., 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Vingorla.

Dickens, Ensign R. L., 28th Foot, on duty, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 18th Nov.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following appointment, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

4th Foot.—Captain James Henry Lin on, from the 72nd Foot, to be Captain, who exchanges, from 5th November.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Pope, Royal Artillery, recently arrived at Poona with a Detachment of the 72nd Highlanders, is directed to do duty with the General Depot, after handing over his charge to Staff Assistant Surgeon Atkinson, who will proceed with the Detachment to Bellary.

Ensign McNair, 106th Foot, is attached to the 2nd Regt. Light Cavalry, instead of the 1st Regt., as directed in G. O. C. of 26th October last.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India, November 12.)

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. Pierce G. E. Taylor to resign the Civil Service from the 21st of October.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant to the Reverend W. W. Phelps, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, a furlough for a period of two years, from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. de Cazanova and Don Manuel Caballero de Rodas as Consuls, respectively, for Belgium and Spain, at Singapore.

Lieutenant B. L. Marryat, Royal Engineers, (Bombay), Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, assumed charge of the Nimar Division of Public Works on the 17th October 1864.

It is notified for general information that when Non-Commissioned Officers or Soldiers, employed in Staff situations, or attached to Public Offices as Clerks, receive consolidated salaries, such consolidated salaries are held to include their Military pay, dry batta, and other allowances as Soldiers.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Ensign Thomas McCarthy, (Unattached,) for 20 months, under the new Regulations, from the 31st May 1864, embarking at Karrachee.

Mr. H. A. Mangles, Officiating Civil Pay Master, Bombay, is allowed one month's privilege leave from the 16th January next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, making over charge of his office to his Chief Assistant, who will officiate as Civil Pay Master during Mr. Mangles' absence, or until further orders.

Mr. E. C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has received permission to avail himself of privilege leave from the 1st November, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Hon'ble E. N. Cust will officiate for Mr. Bayley until further orders.

Lieut. Cust, on his return from leave, will officiate in the Secretariat during the absence of the officer on the Governor General's Staff.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Central India Horse:—

1st Regiment.

Lieut. J. Irvine, 2nd Regiment, Officer, 2nd Regiment, Officiating Adjutant 1st Regiment, to confirmed in the latter appointment, vice Lieut. J. J. Blair.

2nd Regiment.

Lieut. A. Bannerman, Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, is confirmed in that appointment vice Lieut. J. Irvine.

Lieut. G. B. Hodgkinson, Officiating 2nd Dooty-duty Officer, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lieut. J. Colledge.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following extract from the report of a Telegram from His Majesty's Minister at Teheran, respecting the price of Telegraphic Messages:—

Memorandum.

Distances.			In Words.		In Pounds Sterling.	
Miles.			Rendee.	Groove.	Francs.	Centimes.
1st from	1 to	10 inclusive	0	38	1	50
2nd ,,	10 ,,	25 ,,	0	75	3	0
3rd ,,	25 ,,	40 ,,	1	12	4	50
4th ,,	40 ,,	70 ,,	1	89	6	0
5th ,,	70 ,,	100 ,,	2	26	7	50
6th ,,	100 ,,	135 ,,	2	64	9	0
7th ,,	135 ,,	175 ,,	3	02	10	50
8th ,,	175 ,,	220 ,,	3	38	12	0
9th ,,	220 ,,	270 ,,	3	53	13	50
10th ,,	270 ,,	335 ,,	4	20	15	0

The following Orders issued by the Resident, Hyderabad are confirmed:—

No. 179, dated 3rd October 1864.—Confirming the Regimental Order issued by the Officer Commanding 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, directing Lieutenant H. C. Onslow, Officiating Adjutant, to officiate as 3rd in Command of the Regiment from the 12th September 1864, consequent on the departure of Major H. C. Tremlett to join in Command, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, on general leave, and directing Lieutenant Romaine, paid Dooty-Duty Officer, to act as Adjutant of the Corps, in addition to his own duties, from the above date, during the period Lieut. Onslow may officiate as 2nd in Command.

No. 185, dated 12th October 1864.—Confirming the Regimental Order issued by the Officer Commanding 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, directing Lieut. R. F. Doig paid Dooty-duty officer, to officiate Adjutant to the Corps, from the 25th September 1864, during the absence on leave of Lieut. R. J. McGhee.

With reference to Government General Order No. 507 of the 20th June 1864, the following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council (Military).—No. 299, dated 6th September 1864.

Sir,—I have to inform you that the reference to the Royal Warrant of 1st October 1858, in the 15th paragraph of that despatch, was made by inadvertence. The Royal Warrant intended to be referred to was the Warrant dated the 13th January 1860, which alone applies to the Medical Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces.

2. The relative rank in both Warrants is the same, but in order to prevent any misunderstanding on the subject, I should wish intimation to the above effect to be immediately made in General Orders in India.

Order books to be corrected, in accordance with the foregoing.

The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information, and the decision therein laid down will have effect from the 7th instant, the date of receipt of Sir C. Wood's Despatch:—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council (Military).—No. 296, dated 29th September 1864.

Sir,—I have considered in Council your Military letter dated 30th July last, No. 206, regarding the salaries to be assigned to the Officers in Command of the Punjab Irregular Force and the Hyderabad Contingent.

2. I am of opinion, upon a full consideration of the importance of those commands, they should be considered as 1st class Brigades, and in place of the consolidated allowance hitherto drawn by the Officers in chief command of these Forces, they should receive the allowances of a 1st class Brigadier General in addition to the Staff Corps pay of rank.

The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council (Military).—No. 299, dated 6th September 1864.

Sir,—With reference to the last paragraph of my Despatch No. 271 of the 23rd August 1864, I have to inform you Excellency that a communication has been received from Captain J. P. Lefroy, Royal Engineers, enclosing a letter from the President of the Royal Society, from which it appears that the apparatus, which is to be placed at the disposal of the Indian Government, in connection with the Pendulum Experiments to be undertaken in India, will not be ready for use and shipment to India until three months hence.

2. Under these circumstances the furlough of Captain Reserve has been extended for two months, Indian Pay and Allowances being granted him during such extension, and the additional period counting as service in India.

3. He has been informed that the retention of his appointment will be guaranteed to him for this additional period.

Resolution.—The following Rules are prescribed for the audit of the Accounts of the Government Paper Currency Department throughout India:—

1. The Accounts of the Government Paper Currency Department will be kept at the Offices of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the mode already prescribed by the Head Commissioner, and the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners will render a monthly account to the Head Commissioner, in accordance with existing Instructions.

2. The monthly Accounts Current now rendered to the Offices of Account by the Currency Department will be discontinued from the date of receipt of these instructions, and a monthly local audit of the Currency Accounts will be substituted, to take effect from the 1st May last.

3. The Auditor General will depute an Officer of his Department to audit the Accounts of the Head Commissioner in Calcutta, as soon as practicable, after the close of every month; and wherever an Office or Branch of the Currency Department has been opened, the Deputy Auditor of the Presidency or Province will similarly depute an Officer of his Department to audit the Accounts of such local Office or Branch.

4. The audit will embrace an examination of the Accounts of the Receipts and Issues of the Department. Vouchers must be compared with the debits in account for all issues. The balance at the close of the month must be proved; and the result of the examination must be reported by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General to the Auditor General in Calcutta.

5. The balances of Notes, Cash, and Bullion in the Department and of Securities purchased must be verified twice a year by actual inspection, and the balances of the account of unsigned Notes must be similarly verified by an inspection of the stock in hand.

6. To verify the account of Note Forms received from England, the Offices of Account at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay should be furnished with copies of all Invoices, Bills of Lading, Despatches, or other documents sent to the Head Commissioner and Commissioners, advising the transmission or shipment of Currency Note Forms; and copies of the Invoices or Advices sent to Madras and Bombay should also be forwarded to the Auditor General at Calcutta.

Read again the Resolution of the Government of India on the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Indian Accounts upon the mode of conducting the business of the Financial Department, and of the Offices of Account and Audit attached to that Department, dated October 4th, 1864, No. 2835.

Resolution.—As it has been proposed to the Secretary of State to detain Mr. Foster during such time as may be necessary to give effect to the improved system of Accounts and Audit recommended in his said Mr. Mills's Report, it becomes necessary to lay down the course to be followed in order to carry out, without delay, and with the utmost efficiency, such changes as may be sanctioned in the system of Account and Audit in the Financial Department.

2. Mr. Foster will be charged with the duty of preparing the detailed instructions and forms of Account which will be necessary to bring the new arrangements into practical operation.

3. The Accountant General to the Government of India, and the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General for Bengal, will co-operate with Mr. Foster, and give him every assistance they may be able to afford, but it will be desirable to place, specially under Mr. Foster, a staff of Officers, whose duty it will be to prepare, under his directions, such rules and regulations and such books of account as may be required under the revised system.

4. The Officers who will be employed in this service are:—

1. Mr. Sandeman, Civil Pay Master.
2. Mr. Wyatt, First Assistant to the Auditor General.
3. Mr. Turner, Assistant to the Commissioner.
4. Mr. A. C. Foster, of the Financial Department.
5. These, with a limited number of intelligent Clerks, to be selected, as far as possible, from those now employed in the Financial Offices, will be sufficient for the present. Any augmentation which will have to be taken in anticipation of the complete system being commenced on the 1st of May next.

6. It is not intended to pass any final decision on the recommendations contained in the Report until the opinions of the Local Governments and Administrations shall have been received; but it is desired to put those recommendations into a practical form, capable of immediate application, and to make such other subsidiary arrangements as can with advantage be adopted. The Governor General in Council also deems it advisable that the revised system should, with the concurrence of the Lieutenant Governor, be experimentally introduced at Calcutta and throughout the Government of Bengal, in order that a model may be obtained for the rest of India. Every official instruction that may be necessary for giving effect to this Resolution will be issued through the Financial Secretary's Office.

Ordered, that a copy be transmitted to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with an expression of the wish of the Governor General in Council that every necessary assistance may be given to Mr. Foster in the execution of the important and duty which has been entrusted to him.

Also, that a copy be sent to the Accountant General, and to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of Bengal, and the other Officers named, for their information and guidance.

Also, that a copy be sent to the Local Governments and Administrations, other than the Government of Bengal, with a request that they will furnish their opinion upon the Report called for by the Resolution of October 4th, No. 2835, with the least practicable delay.

Also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Head Quarters, Camp, Umballah, 3rd November 1864.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed to do duty as specified:—

Captain R. Jenkins, late 5th European Light Cavalry, General duty at Umballah.

Lieutenant G. H. Heaviside, General List, Cavalry, with the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

Lieutenant J. Hopkins, Unattached List, doing duty 21st Native Infantry, General duty at Dinapore.

Staff Assistant Surgeon R. R. Scott is appointed to the medical charge of the Darjeeling Convalescent Depot, in succession to Assistant Surgeon E. Kidd, M.D., of the 27th Foot, who on being relieved will rejoin his Regiment. Assistant Surgeon W. Creagh, F. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is posted to F Battery at Sealkote and will proceed to join, taking medical charge of drafts en route.

Staff Assistant Surgeon R. J. B. Cunynghame, M.D., doing duty with the Royal Artillery at Umballah, will proceed in medical charge of C Battery F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, ordered from Umballah to Meerut.

Assistant Surgeon W. Collis, C. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, doing duty at the Kussowlie Convalescent Depot, will take medical charge of a detachment ordered to Subathoo on relief.

Sergeant John McGuire, of the 107th Foot, is appointed Acting Barrack Sergeant at Lucknow on probation, vice Barrack Sergeant S. McMurray, transferred to Fyzabad.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieut. 57th N. I.—Lieut. J. Miller, (D. D. 24th N. I.) from 1st November to 1st March 1865, to proceed to the Presidency, to study the Native Languages.

Lieut. 63rd N. I.—Lieut. C. Richardes, (D. D. 9th N. I.) from 10th September to 10th November, in extension, to visit Darjeeling on medical certificate.

Regimental List, Infantry.—Lieutenant C. G. Brownlow, (D. D. 30th N. I.), from 9th October, to 8th April 1865, to proceed to the Presidency, to study the Native Languages.

Unattached List.—Ensign T. Hardy, (D. D. 95th N. I.), from 5th October to 30th April 1865, to visit Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the Native Languages.

Sub. Medical Department.—Honorary Assistant Surgeon F. H. A. Leach, from 1st November to 1st May, 1865, to visit Agra on private affairs.

Sub. Medical Department.—Assistant Apothecary A. T. Tilbury, (attached to A Battery 19th Brigade R. A), from date of leaving Battery, for four months, to visit Kussowlie, Seahlote, and Benar on private affairs.

Sub. Medical Department.—Assistant Apothecary J. Casey, (attached to the 97th Foot,) from date of leaving Regiment, to Calcutta, for one month to appear before a Medical Board.

Sub. Medical Department.—Assistant Apothecary J. E. Lovegrove, from the 1st October to 31st October, in extension, to proceed to Calcutta to appear before a Medical Board.

Head Quarters, Camp, Umballah, 4th November 1864.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Meean Meer on Wednesday, the 31st August 1864, Captain Edward Cooper Wynne, 52nd Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following Charge:—

Charge.—Unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:

1st.—In having, at Meean Meer, on the 25th May 1864, struck Private Michael Scott, of the 98th Foot, a Soldier of the 52nd Regiment that he had called Pay Master Lowes, 98th Foot, a liar and a coward to his face.

2nd.—In having, at Amarkullie, on the 30th May 1864, unjustifiably introduced into the private quarters of Pay Master W. Lowes, 98th Foot, and committed a cowardly and violent assault upon that officer.

FINDING.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Captain Edward Cooper Wynne, of the 52nd Regiment of Foot, is not guilty of the charge in the first instance of which they do accordingly acquit him, and that on the charge in its second instance he is guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having assaulted Pay Master W. Lowes, 98th Foot, and they do acquit him of the remainder of the charge.

SENTENCE.—The Court sentence the prisoner, Captain Edward Cooper Wynne, of the 52nd Regiment of Foot, to be admonished.

JOHN LISTER, Colonel, President.

Meean Meer, 19th September 1864.

REMARKS BY THE COURT.

The Court beg to observe that the portion of the defence alleging fear of trial appears of great weight, but it being a legal question on which they have no precedents to guide them, as to whether the withdrawal of the charge of assault once made before a Justice of the Peace, though stopping further proceedings before a Court of Ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction, should be considered tantamount to an acquittal for the purposes of the 39th Section of the Mutiny Act, they reserve this for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2nd. The Court further remark that they consider the assault on Pay Master W. Lowes, 98th Foot, to have been committed under great provocation.

Approved and Confirmed.

HUGH ROSE, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 30th September 1864.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Officer Commanding the Lahore Division will admonish Captain Wynne for the offence of which he has been found guilty, and release him from his arrest.

2. As the charge of assault was not tried by the Civil Magistrate, there was no acquittal or conviction by the Magistrate, so as to bar subsequent proceedings for that offence, within the meaning of the 39th Section of the Mutiny Act.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

NOV.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
19	Michael Scott	Padley	London July 12.
	Hahnemann	Phillips	Liverpool June 23.
	Maharaj (s)	Jenkins	Surat Nov. 18.
	Pilot (s)	Heard	Surat Nov. 18.
	City of Delhi	Taylor	Glasgow Aug. 1.
	William Kidston	Leggo	Rangoon Sept. 29.
	Indomitable	Paynty	Mauritius Oct. 12.
	Benares (s)	Collett	Hongkong Nov. 1.
20	Garnet	Broadford	Boston June 23.

DEPARTURE.

NOV.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
19	General Outram	Main	Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Michael Scott*, from London.—Major Pittman, commanding; Captain Schoberer, 98th Foot; Lieut. Taylor, 19th Hussars; Lieut. Leacock, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Charley, 56th Foot; Lieut. Grimes 56th Foot; Lieut. Maule, 102nd Foot; Lieut. Hooper 1/3/4th Foot; Cornet Donnithorne; Ensign Rooker, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Staff Assistant Surgeon Catalogue; 380 men, 20 women, and 17 children.

Per ship *Indomitable*, from Mauritius.—Mrs. Caroline Gregan; Edwin Paynty; and Mrs. Paynty.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *General Outram*, to Malabar Coast.—Mrs. Piers, and Mr. P. A. McOurrah.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per ship *Indomitable*, from Mauritius.—Spoke the ship *Hahnemann*, and *Michael Scott*, with troops—all well on board.

Per ship, *William Kidston*, from Rangoon,—Spoke the ship *Decora*, from Boston, bound to Bombay, on November 15, in latitude 16 N. longitude 70-32 East.

THE E. I. S. N. Company's Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Karrachee, began to load on Saturday last.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool ...	Cotton	...£3 19s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d. p. ton.
	Seeds	...£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.
London ...	Cotton	...£3 10s. 0d. Nominal.
	Seeds	...£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To Havre ...	Cotton	...£3 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	...£2 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
Calcutta and back ...		...Rs. 90 and part charge.
To Clyde ...	... ...	... } No offers.
To Hull ...	... ...	... }
To China ...	... ...	...

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 4-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... „ 6-13 to 6-14.
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White)... „ 32 to 34.
Niger ... „ 35 to 40.
„ ... „ 27 to 28. Nominal.

THE freight market has been extremely depressed and irregular throughout the week; quotations have become almost nominal and are with some few exceptions further reduced 5s. per ton and there is no disposition shown to do business at the extreme decline. The large engagements made a few weeks since, as wethen anticipated, have turned out entirely speculative; and natives being unable to relet except at a heavy loss are afraid to go on speculating. We have again to report heavy arrivals, and there are a great many vessels still overdue. The tonnage on the berth for Liverpool is not very heavy, but the number of ships ready to load is daily increasing, and it is a long time since we have had such a number of large vessels available. There are five ships in port which if they obtain cargoes will alone remove upward of 40,000 bales of cotton: this in itself is quite sufficient to depress freights; besides this there are several ships of inferior class that are prepared to accept almost any rate to obtain cargoes for England, and with the paucity of employment offering for other ports we fear bad times are approaching for shipping.

For Liverpool.—Vessels partly laden have been in some request. The *Knight Errant*, 1,404 tons, *Banner* 1,197 tons, *Boston Castle* 1,094 tons, and *Charger* 1194 tons, having engaged Cotton at £3-2-6; and the *Lydia Williams* 1,299 ton, nearly laden, obtained £4 5-0 to £3-7-6. for vessels not commenced to load there is no enquiry whatever; and ship-masters who a short time since refused £3-5-0 and £3-7-6 would gladly accept £3-0-0 but cannot make a beginning. The *Longwood*, 1,294 tons, said to be the fastest ship in port, has been much enquired for. Seeds offer freely at £1-5-0 per ton.

For Havre.—There is no enquiry for tonnage; and for Calcutta and back,—rates have been reduced to Rs. 16 per ton and port charges.

Considerable anxiety is evinced for the safety of the ship *Dalhousie Castle*. She sailed from Calcutta 14th September, and several vessels which left a fortnight after her have arrived. It is feared she must have encountered the hurricane of the 5th October and have foundered; the only other chance seems to be that she may have put into some intermediate port for repairs. The *Dalhousie Castle* is a new iron ship of 969 tons, belonging to the Oriental Ship Owning Association.—*Bombay Saturday Review, Nov. 19.*

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—November 12, Ship *Barilan*, A. C. Schuteze, from Moulmein 1st November; Barque *Antelope*, F. F. Nicholson, from Bimlipatam; P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Simla*, A. R. Weston, from Calcutta 9th November.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THE shares of the Alliance, Asiatic, City, Presidency, Bombay Joint Stock, East India, Imperial, and Indian Peninsula London and China Banks went down during last week ½ to 5 per cent. pm., and Alliance Financial, China and Eastern Financial rose from 4 to 10 per cent. In the old Bank shares, Asiatic, Bombay, Central, Royal, and Bank of India, there has not been much doing; and they could not on Saturday be sold at less than 5 to 15 per cent. below the rates of the previous Saturday. Land shares were again very firm on Saturday. Elphinstones advanced to Rs. 85,000 pm., an improvement of Rs. 10,000 in one week. Mazagon shares were much in demand at about Rs. 8,500 pm. For Back Bays there is still no enquiry.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	...Rs. 0|4.
Do. Credits ...	Do. do. ...	...Rs. 1|5|16.
Do. Private ...	Do. do. ...	...Rs. 1|5|16.
Calcutta	At sight	...100|1
Do.	30 days' sight ...	...100
Do. Documents ...	60 Do. do. ...	...99|15
Madras	60 Do. do. ...	...100|4
China	60 Do. do. ...	...221

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	100	18 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	.....	45 per cent. pm.
Alliance Financial ...	100	.....	10 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Banking Corpn.	170	.....	300 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Financial ...	50	.....	10 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	8,000	25	10,000 per annum.
Bank of India	250	8	400 ex div. Ex. int.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	600 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank ...	100	.....	80 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100	.....	12 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Co.	100	.....	10 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	200	.....	Par.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	100	.....	25 per cent. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	40 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	150 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	8 do.	160 per cent. pm.
China Bank	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank ...	200	9 do.	180 ex-div.
Company d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank ...	25	.....	40 per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Company ...	100	.....	8½ per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	.....	50 per cent. pm.
General Association of India	100	.....	25 per cent. pm.
Imperial Banking and Trading Company ...	100	.....	19 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank ...	150	.....	30 per cent. pm.
Laconia & Sterling Bank	100	.....	Par.
Mazagon Banking ...	1,000	12 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	200	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India ...	200	.....	10 ex-div.
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Improvement Co.	6,000	.....	Rs. 21,50,0 pm. (pm.
Management and Reclamation Co.		.....	5,000 pm.
Elphinstone Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 60,000 pm. per whole share.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited ...	6,000	480	Rs. 8,5000 pm. per share pm.
Do. Waste Lands Company	6,000	170	
A Shares	6,000	.....	
B Shares	6,000	.....	
C & G Shares	6,000	.....	
Fort Press Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Home and Land Investment Company ...	200	.....	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	160 do.	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Apollo Press Co.	14,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 2,500 per sh
Colaba Press Co.	2,000	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh
Fort Press Co.	5,000	800 do.	Rs. 15,500 per sh
Hydraulic Press Co. ...	2,000	350 do.	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Bombay Gunpowder Patent Fuse Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 1,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Reduced Issue) ...	700	.....	Rs. 200 pm. nom.
Standard Press Company Limited (Marine Engine Press Co. ...	900	.....	Par. Nominal.
Union Press Co.	100	.....	Par.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Gas Light Company	500	.....	25 prem.
Electric Telegraph Co. (Limited)	1,000	.....	300 pm. sh. nmi
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	650	.....	150 pm. sh. nmi
RAILWAY DOS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. ...	21s-6d	..... pr. ct.	(Discount.) Rs. 30 per cent.
Do. New Issue	130-14-6	9½ do.	Rs. 2 discount.
Commercial Steam Navigation Co.	1,000	9½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	200 per share	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning, Weaving & Printing Co.	2,100	.....	Rs. 125 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	800	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Spinning Company ...	5,000	.....	Rs. 1,500 prem.
Contia Spinning Co. ...	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 600 (paid up)
Hooghly United Spinning & Weaving Company,	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
Shivaji Spinning Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Dock and Steam Navigation Co. ...	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ltd.)	2,000	.....	200 nm.
Oriental Ship Building Company	700	.....	Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,000	.....	300 dis.
Messrs. Vegas & Co.'s Ship & Boat Company.	500	.....	75 per share.
Union Shipping Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Gun Carriage Manufacturing Company	300	.....	30 pm.
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	200	.....	200 nm.
Ironside Co. (Limited)	200	12 per cent.	24 per cent. pm.
Gun Cotton Co. ...	200	.....	nominal
Bombay Gas Company.	50	.....	8 per ct. pm. nm.
Agency	50	.....	Par.
Khandeish Farming Co	100	.....	Par.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ltd ...	100	.....	2 discount

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